

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICAN CRITICS OF OIL OPERATIONS

Sir Charles Greenway Says Nothing Prevents United States Exploring Mesopotamia for Oil—No Monopoly Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The question of the future ownership of the Mesopotamian oil fields has received such unwarrantable notoriety that it gives fair promise of shortly passing from a purely business undertaking to a political question of first-class importance. That so much discussion should have arisen over a second-rate oil field leading to economic threats of retaliation, is considered by Sir Charles Greenway, Bart., chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, to be nothing less than deplorable.

There is no justification for the attitude adopted by the United States oil interests, the press, and even politicians, said Sir Charles, adding: "It is greatly to be regretted that political capital should be made out of what is a purely business enterprise. British companies, such as the Anglo-Persian, obtained concessions from the Turkish Government in Mesopotamia long before the war in just the same manner that the Standard Oil Company obtained concessions in Palestine and elsewhere. We now come with our contracts to the mandatory power and ask that undertakings entered into by the previous government shall be fulfilled."

A great deal has of late been said about the need for Great Britain adopting an "open door" policy in regard to the Mesopotamian oil fields, but Sir Charles said that, so far as he knows, there has never been any other policy. On the other hand, he said: "If our American competitors, by this phrase mean that the property we have acquired from the recognized government in a perfectly legal manner, shall be thrown into the common pot for equal division among all comers, then their demand becomes one of sheer Bolshevikism."

National Interest in Oil  
It has become a national interest, Sir Charles considers, for every country to guard its oil resources, and it is idle to suppose that any one country can control the oil resources of the world. "The oil belongs to all, and the more plentiful, British and capital, whether American, British or French, the better," said Sir Charles. "There is no reason at all why participation in this work should not be carried on by all nations in a friendly way."

Referring to the action of Secretary Josephine Daniels of the United States Navy, in approving a bill authorizing the President to declare an embargo on the exportation of oil, Sir Charles said that it was nothing but an empty threat, that is likely to do far more harm than good, for it is only feeding a wholly erroneous impression in the United States that Great Britain has set out to secure control of the world's supply of oil.

As a matter of fact, he said, the United States oil interests are importing from Mexico, roughly speaking, an amount that equals their exports, but there has been so much overproduction that they are eagerly seeking foreign markets as potential outlets for the oil they have on hand. So that a serious outcome to the proposal to stop supplies to their best customers is considered very unlikely, and can perhaps be better interpreted in the political than in the economic world.

### American Bill Criticized

Finally, in the very unlikely event that British oil supplies from the United States are cut off, said Sir Charles, Britain would, as soon as possible, use every effort to double her own output from Mexico and elsewhere, with the result that American interests would stand a fair chance of losing a most profitable market with little hope of ever recovering it.

view of all her sacrifices, she has a prior claim over the United States to enemy property in the East, a claim that, in all fairness, Sir Charles cannot help but endorse.

Sir Charles expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor his absolute confidence that the American public will not be hoodwinked into placing lasting credence in the story that there is danger of Great Britain capturing the oil supplies of the world outside of the United States. While the United States holds 50 per cent of the total world output of oil, Great Britain controls only about 5 per cent.

"We don't wish the United States to surrender any of her holdings to us," said Sir Charles in conclusion, "and we certainly hope she will not find it necessary to pass a bill of such an unfriendly nature as that approved by Mr. Daniels. I feel sure that responsible public opinion in America will never countenance the enforcement of a measure that would do so much injury to American trade interests, and would tend to cause friction between two great nations, whose mutual friendship and confidence means so much to the world."

## NO LIMITATION ON WINE PRESCRIPTION

Amount to Be Ordered Left to the Judgment of Physicians Under New Ruling—Warning Against Abuse of Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

No restriction is to be placed by prohibition officials on the amount of wine that a physician may prescribe for a patient, according to an order issued by John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, to the federal prohibition directors yesterday. The matter is left to their discretion and that undertakings entered into by the previous government shall be fulfilled."

This move is heralded in anti-prohibition circles as a distinct letting down of the bars. If wine may be freely prescribed, why not beer, it is asked, and then you have the light wines and beers for which a certain element has contended and against which, as a wedge, the prohibitionists have struggled valiantly.

Representatives have been made to the prohibition commissioner for some time by certain physicians that there should be some way of enabling their patients to get the wines which in their judgment are desirable for their health and strength. A quart, or even a half gallon at a time, it has been asserted, should be permitted on a doctor's certificate.

Prohibition officials said that if physicians, under this new ruling, showed any disposition to abuse it, the permission would be speedily withdrawn. William M. Williams, Internal Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. Kramer held a conference yesterday afternoon.

The letter to prohibition directors was as follows:

"Some confusion has existed as to the quantity of wine (vinous liquors) that may be prescribed by a physician in his practice for medicinal purposes. In order to remove this confusion, you are advised that until further orders physicians may prescribe in their practice such quantities of wine (vinous liquors) as they, in the exercise of their sound and honest judgment, deem necessary in the particular case, if they in good faith believe that the use of wine (vinous liquors) as medicine by the person for whom it is prescribed is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. The quantity to be prescribed is thus placed in the sound discretion of the physicians and they should use extraordinary care not to abuse the right given them, and the directors should guard this matter most carefully, to the effect that the said privilege be not abused by any physician."

DISRUPTION OF NORWAY'S SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Bolshevik leaders of the Norwegian Socialists recently decided to postpone the annual national meeting until the spring. This meeting was to adopt the Moscow resolutions, thereby excluding the so-called conservative Socialists from the party. These tactics were directed to the postponement of a decision as late as possible. The excluded section, it was considered, would find no time to organize and appear as an independent party at the elections in the autumn.

The oppositional group has now, however, summoned an early constituent national meeting in the new organization, thus enabling the Moscow-Socialists to conduct the meeting in the spring alone. These latter have also changed their plans and are to meet today and tomorrow thereby obviating any more cause for postponing.

### Greek Ministerial Crisis

ATHENS, Greece (February 2) —

At this evening's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies George Rallis, the Prime Minister, gave his reasons for having turned the nominal Chamber into a national assembly, and in discussing the question of the Treaty of Sèvres, declared that the government had decided to oppose to the utmost any proposal for its revision. Mr. Stratos, an independent, said that the Treaty constitutes a minimum of satisfaction of Hellenic ambitions, and that all Greeks would labor to safeguard it. General Danglis, the defeated Venizelist candidate for the presidency of the Assembly, declared on behalf of the Liberal Party that it would support the government in its efforts to preserve the Treaty from alteration.

The Nowegian press is anxious to know which position Mr. Lian, a leading Socialist, is going to hold. Perhaps he will join the "reservants," the new passive type of fellow partisans, allowed by the executive committee of Moscow. These are contributors to the association of skilled workmen, but they are pledged never to bring their influence to bear within the party.

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## SEVERE ATTACK ON FRENCH MINISTRY

Mr. Tardieu's Criticism of Terms of Paris, Accord Believed to Be Move in Poincaré Offensive Against the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday) — The speech of Andrew Tardieu against the Paris accord regarding reparations, in which he held that integral application of the Treaty of Versailles was incumbent if France is to obtain reparations due to her, and in which he denied that Aristide Briand, the Premier, had obtained anything but disadvantages in return for the advantages abandoned, was loudly applauded, and apparently has made a considerable impression on the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Briand found it necessary this afternoon to reply at once.

While the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that late this evening the cabinet might obtain a vote of confidence, the situation is nevertheless not without danger.

The chaos that would ensue were the Briand policy to be repudiated is apparent. Peril lies in the fact that this attack is regarded as being, in reality, the offensive of Raymond Poincaré. The former President, who desires himself to lead a cabinet and to put his own policy in operation, is a formidable and implacable opponent of the new ministry. Though the attack is eventually beaten off, it has already become clear that Mr. Briand will only maintain his position with difficulty and that war is declared upon him.

Success of the Poincaré party can only mean harsher terms for Germany, and it is to be anticipated, the execution of the menace of further occupation.

Total Damages Announced  
PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Reparations Commission estimates that the total damages of all the Allies, collectible from Germany, will be between 210,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 gold marks, according to an official announcement.

The figures of the Reparations Commission, which have just been totalled, show that France's damages amount to 116,000,000,000 gold marks, of which amount 57,000,000,000 gold marks are charged to the devastated regions and 52,000,000,000 gold marks for pensions.

The estimate of 75,000,000,000 gold marks as capital represented by the Supreme Council, although approximately only one-third of the damages, will be supplemented by the 12 percent German export tax.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was explained today that the 12 percent export tax was not intended to be a direct tax on exports, to be applied to each shipment out of Germany, but a figure that the Allies demand that Germany shall pay in a lump sum, in addition to the fixed indemnities.

Waiting for America  
PARIS, France (Thursday) — By The Associated Press — Andrew Tardieu, former High Commissioner to the United States, in criticizing today in the Chamber of Deputies the last Paris conference of the Allies, declared: "There can be no capitalization, mobilization or discounting of the German debt until the United States is a party to the agreement."

Brussels Council Postponed  
PARIS, France (Thursday) — The conference of experts, which was to have been held in Brussels, has been postponed, it was officially announced today.

GREEKS UNITE TO PRESERVE TREATY

London Times News Service

ATHENS, Greece (February 2) — At this evening's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies George Rallis, the Prime Minister, gave his reasons for having turned the nominal Chamber into a national assembly, and in discussing the question of the Treaty of Sèvres, declared that the government had decided to oppose to the utmost any proposal for its revision. Mr. Stratos, an independent, said that the Treaty constitutes a minimum of satisfaction of Hellenic ambitions, and that all Greeks would labor to safeguard it. General Danglis, the defeated Venizelist candidate for the presidency of the Assembly, declared on behalf of the Liberal Party that it would support the government in its efforts to preserve the Treaty from alteration.

Some alteration would be needed in the budget figure, owing to the great industrial disturbance that had occurred. "Was a budget of £950,000,000 extravagant?" He thought not, even admitting that it was five times the size of an ordinary budget before the war. The cost of services was now two and a half times what it was, so that, on the pre-war scale, £500,000,000 would be required.

In addition, £23,000,000 interest on the debt was needed, while pensions required £123,000,000, so that a budget of nearly £950,000,000 was arrived at without allowing anything for redemption of debt.

LISBON NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Friday) — The strike of employees on Lisbon newspapers, which started some days ago, continues and affects the editorial staffs, typographers, and vendors. The men asked for an increase of wages amounting in some cases to 130 percent and the proprietors combined to resist it, whereupon a strike followed.

The proprietors in combination are issuing a paper of their own and the men are doing the same.

MEXICAN REVOLT ENDED

VERACRUZ, Mexico—General Pérez, who has been at the head of an incipient revolt near Minatitlán, in the southern part of the State of Veracruz, has reached an agreement with Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, commander of government forces.

## CALIFORNIA LABEL SUIT IS SETTLED

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Yesterday, by agreement of all parties in the label suit brought by David B. Ogden against Edward J. Dupuy et al., a stipulation by which the defendants retracted any intent in their resolution to impugn the honesty or integrity of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society was entered, and the plaintiff dismissed the suit. The stipulation for dismissal reads as follows:

STIPULATION FOR DISMISSAL

It is hereby stipulated by and between the parties hereto—

1. That the defendants herein do declare that by the resolution set forth in the complaint criticizing the withholding of funds and the entries of account they meant and now mean no more than that from their viewpoint of sound business administration the withholding and entries were subject to criticism. They did not mean to impute and do not impute that the criticized methods were directed at any desire for pecuniary gain or advantage to the Trustees of the Publishing Society.

2. That the complaint in the above entitled case is hereby dismissed, the said dismissal to be a retraxit thereof, each of the parties paying his own costs.

## BRITAIN TO ABOLISH EXCESS PROFIT TAX

Chancellor of Exchequer Declares Tax Impedes New Businesses—Defense Is Made of the Heavy Budget Estimates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BIRMINGHAM, England (Friday) — The long-standing tradition of the Treasury not to disclose in advance budget secrets was broken by J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech here last night, when he announced that excess profits duties would be abolished in the coming estimates. This announcement has been hailed with satisfaction by the business world, which has been clamoring for this step from the time Mr. Chamberlain included the tax in his budget for the current year.

He announced that neither he nor his colleagues in the Cabinet had any intention of carrying a "rush" election upon a "popular budget," thus giving the lie to rumors which have been current for some time. The Chancellor admitted that the excess profits duty, which was a war tax, is hitting new businesses struggling to pay their way, and on that account these businesses commenced since the outbreak of the war, will be exempt after December 31 last.

On other businesses, the tax will continue up to the end of the period for which it is operative under the present law. This will conclude the tax at the termination of a period of seven years, beginning in the first accounting period in which these businesses fall within the scope of the tax since its inception in 1915, when Reginald McKenna was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nothing, he said, could justify a renewal of this tax unless it had incurred a debt of £8,000,000,000. They could only remedy the ravages of the great war by solid hard work on the part of the whole community.

Some alteration would be needed in the budget figure, owing to the great industrial disturbance that had occurred. "Was a budget of £950,000,000 extravagant?" He thought not, even admitting that it was five times the size of an ordinary budget before the war. The cost of services was now two and a half times what it was, so that, on the pre-war scale, £500,000,000 would be required.

In addition, £23,000,000 interest on the debt was needed, while pensions required £123,000,000, so that a budget of nearly £950,000,000 was arrived at without allowing anything for redemption of debt.

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## RUSSIAN EMBASSY INCOME DISCUSSED

State Department Says Money Lent Russia Was Placed to Credit for American Obligations—Envoy Drew Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The source of the income and support of the Russian Embassy in Washington during the last few years has been a matter of much comment. In general it has been understood that it was kept up on money lent by the United States to the Kerensky Government during its brief existence, but no accounting has been made, although it has been frequently proposed that there should be one, especially by friends of the Soviet Government.

The testimony of Nicholas Kelley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, brought out the first official information regarding the amount of money that had been drawn from the United States Treasury by Boris Bakmeteff, who was sent to the United States as Russian Ambassador during the term of the Kerensky Government and since recognized by this government as Ambassador in the absence of any other government of Russia recognized by the United States.

Mr. Bakmeteff, who is now in Paris attending the convention called by Mr. Kerensky and others to replace the present Bolshevik Government of Russia, with one similar to that which it replaced, has lived here in the house formerly occupied by George Bakmeteff, representative of the Tsar to the United States, one of the largest and most expensive of the buildings used for diplomatic purposes in Washington. There has not been a large staff, chiefly because there was little for such a force to do, there was never at any time any indication that funds were lacking for anything that the Embassy desired to do.

According to Mr. Kelley, however, the large fund formerly held by the United States for the payment of the Embassy was projected to be completed in 1927 and will afford accommodation for 35 large steamers. It is to be expected that these steamers will be large, and will be able to accommodate the 250,000 tons of the Embassy.

themselves, and then to utilize them for naval operations."

He was succeeded before the committee by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, president of the Naval Board, who stated the opinion held by the officers of the Naval Academy that the capital ship is far from obsolete.

"Our fleets must be prepared, however," he said, "to meet the offensive of possible enemy aircraft. We ought to have the necessity for one or two aeroplane carriers advanced at this session of Congress. After the completion of the 1918 ship-building program, the navy needs to have aeroplane carriers built before anything else is undertaken. We have at present no protective aviation. We can manage to struggle along without any of the other things we have asked for since 1918, but the general board has demanded as absolutely necessary one aeroplane carrier at least."

Rear Admiral Badger emphasized the necessity of naval protection of the 1800 government merchant ships which are going out after America's share of world commerce. "We want to be prepared to protect these ships, as war should come in the future."

#### Comparative Values

"How do you and the officers of the general board assess the value of aviation service as compared to capital ships?" he was asked.

"We do not rate it at all high. Possibly 10 per cent. We think the present menace of aerial attack is not great, although we cannot predict what the effect of aviation on the capital ship will be in the future."

He expressed his conviction that any international agreement will have to be along the lines of equality of sea-power, and warned against risking a state of unpreparedness, as compared with other nations. "And before we reach this agreement," he said, "let us complete our 1918 building program and develop new weapons and inventions while the opportunity offers. In the future we shall have to rely entirely on our own state of preparedness. By that I mean that it is unlikely that we shall enter into any alliance with other nations."

The United States should be on equal terms with the strongest, in the event of any international agreement," he concluded. "After we get there we can all reduce our armaments safely."

#### PEACEFUL DESIGNS OF POLAND STATED

Polish President, on Visit to France, Indicates Approaching Commercial Pact With French — Eastern Boundary Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Friday)—The second day of President Pilsudski's visit opened with a reception of the press. The Polish President was unable to make an important declaration, excusing himself because of his constitutional rôle. Nevertheless he insisted on the fact that it is essential for Poland to work for the assurance of peace. He expressed the admiration of Poland for France. Questioned about the possibility of a commercial treaty between the two countries, the President said that the Polish Finance Minister would soon visit Paris.

Afterwards, President Pilsudski had an hour's conversation with President Millerand, Mr. Briand, the Premier, being present. He had also a long interview with Marshal Foch.

#### Commercial Treaty Proposed

Prince Sapieha, the Foreign Minister, speaking to the press, stated that, apart from sentimental ties with France, Poland hoped that a treaty of commerce would soon be signed, and that the present visit would remove difficulties which were in the way. He was asked if there was not the question of a military treaty, and he replied that nothing was being done of a concrete character, but evidently a military union between the two countries was a necessity.

Answering further questions, he said that the financial situation of Poland was extremely difficult, and France could give assistance. Poland could not even purchase manures and machinery. He had confidence in the entente between Poland and Rumania. As a probable attack of the Bolsheviks in spring, he declared that precautions had been taken. Poland was not bellicose. She wished to conclude peace at Riga. She hoped to retain Upper Silesia, which was necessary to her economic existence. The relations with Czechoslovakia had improved.

#### France-Polish Pact Urged

The publicist "Pertinax" argues for organization of Franco-Polish relations which will render impossible in future such telegrams as the British telegram of August 11, which almost brought about the final defeat of Poland. General Niesel, chief of the French military mission, has made no secret of his desire for a military union, and, on December 17, an urgent motion in that sense was deposited in the Diet.

There have still, to be settled the eastern frontiers of Poland, and it is to be hoped that such a settlement will not renew the Russo-Polish strife. The French policy, though in favor of the largest possible Poland, does not wish the State to encroach upon legitimate Russian territory, and was doubtful about certain Polish designs. That assurances on this point have been asked from President Pilsudski is certain.

#### CHANGE FAVORED IN MINING LAW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday)—The bill to liberalize the law designed to stimulate mining of tungsten, chrome and other minerals during the war was reported unanimously yesterday by the Senate Mines and Mining Committee. The measure would permit many miners to participate in the distribution of a fund of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

#### VATICAN'S ATTACK UPON THE Y. M. C. A.

Text of the Translation of the Warning Issued From Rome Against the Influence of Non-Roman Catholic Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The version given by John Bonzano, papal delegate to the United States, of the Vatican warning against the Young Men's Christian Association and other non-Roman Catholic organizations, was received with keen interest at national headquarters of the association here last night, but the policy of silence which the officials there have followed since the first publication of the warning was continued.

It can be said, however, that the association in each country is autonomous, with certain limitations, such as the admission of workers from the United States, who remain under control of the national headquarters in their own country. There are a number of American workers in Italy now. This is considered to be interesting in view of the papal delegate's claim that the warning is directed against the organizations in Italy and not throughout the world. Under the autonomous plan, matters of policy such as that which has aroused the Vatican's objections would be initiated and controlled by the national headquarters in Italy.

What purports to be a translation of the Vatican warning, first published in an English (Roman) Catholic paper, and reproduced in the Catholic News here, seems to be directed against the activities of the association and other organizations in Rome and specifically mentions the Baptists as well as the association.

#### Publications Banned

This translation, issued in the name of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, which acts as an inquisitor general in matters of faith and morals and whose acts are submitted to the Pope for approval, asks that "in each region an official act of the hierarchy" declare forbidden all the publications of "these societies of which the pernicious character is manifest and which are profusely distributed with a view to sowing in the souls of (Roman) Catholics the errors of rationalism and religious indifference."

A note in the translation calls attention to "Fide et Vita," a religious review, organ of the Italian Federation of Students for Religious Culture, San Remo; to "Bilychni," a review of religious studies in Rome; to Association Brochure, published in Rome, which, the translation says, declares that the association proposes to place itself above every religious denomination; and "Il Testimoni," a monthly review for "Baptist" church work in Rome.

Inquiry here showed that "Il Testimoni" is the organ of the Baptists in Rome, who are doing what was described as an expanding work. It was said at the office of the Baptist Watchman-Examiner that the work in Rome was begun and is being continued with success by the Southern Baptist convention, despite opposition from the papacy.

The translation charges Metropolitans with making known to the Holy See within six months the resolutions and decisions "occasioned by the situation in each diocese." Zeal is urged to preserve Roman Catholic youth from these organizations, by assisting existing organizations of Roman Catholic youth and establishing others, and by diffusing books and pamphlets among the youth.

#### Translation of Message

The text of the translation follows: "The most eminent and reverend cardinals who are, like the writer whose name is subjoined, inquisitors general in matters of faith and morals, desire that the ordinaries should pay vigilant attention to the manner in which certain new non-(Roman) Catholic associations, by the aid of their members of every nationality, have been accustomed now for some time to lay dangerous snares for the faithful, especially the young folk."

"They provide in abundance facilities of every kind which apparently aim only at physical culture and intellectual and moral training, but in point of fact corrupt the integrity of the (Roman) Catholic faith and snatch away children from the church, their mother."

"These organizations enjoy favor, have at their disposal material resources and the title of influential people, and render distinguished services in the different fields of benefice; it is not surprising, then, that they impose on inexperienced people who have not made a close examination of these works."

#### Intellectual and Moral Culture

"But no thoughtful person can have any doubt of their real spirit; for if up to the present they have allowed people only gradually to obtain glimpses of the end whither they tend, they proclaim it today in the brochures, newspapers and periodicals which are the organs of their propaganda.

"Their object, they state, is to insure by good methods the intellectual and moral culture of the young; and making this culture their religion, they define it as full and complete liberty of thought outside and independently of every religion or denomination. On the pretense of bringing light to young folk, they turn them away from the teaching of the church established by God, the light of truth, and incite them to seek severally from their own consciences and within the narrow circuit of human reason the light which should guide them."

"The principal victims of these snares are young students of both sexes. These young boys and young

girls who need the help of others to learn the Christian doctrine and to preserve the faith inherited from their fathers come under the influence of people who despise them of this precious patrimony and lead them insensibly today to hesitate between contrary opinions, tomorrow to doubt all things whatsoever, and in the end to embrace a sort of vague and indefinite religion which has absolutely nothing in common with the religion preached by Jesus Christ.

#### Credit Given for Beneficent Work

"These maneuvers cause much more considerable ravages in the souls—would to God that they were less numerous—who, owing to the negligence or ignorance of parents, have not received at the domestic hearth that early instruction in the faith which is a primordial necessity for the Christian."

"Deprived of the use of the sacraments and excluded from every religious practice, accustomed to regard the most sacred things only with the most complete independence of judgment, these souls thus fall miserably into what is called religious indifference, which has been condemned by the church on numerous occasions, and which implies the negation of all religion."

"Thus one sees these Christians in their bloom, on a road where they have no guide, perishing in the darkness and torture of doubt; to make shipwreck of the faith; is it not enough to refuse the mind's adhesion even to a single dogma?"

"It will happen, perhaps, that one may chance to hear from the lips of these young folk some sign, and may find in their hearts some dying shadow of piety, or even that they show more than ordinary ardor in their devotion to works of beneficence; this may be taken as the effect of a long habit, or of a more gentle temperament, or of a more sympathetic heart, or, in a word, of an entirely human and natural virtue, which of itself is devoid of all value in regard to eternal life."

#### Y. M. C. A. Is Named

"Among these societies it will suffice to mention that which, having given birth to many others, is the most widespread (by reason especially of the important services which it rendered to a large number of unhappy people in the course of the terrible war) and disposes of the most considerable resources; we mean the society called the Young Men's Christian Association and in abbreviation the Y. M. C. A.

"Non (Roman) Catholics of good

faith give it their support inadvertently, considering it an organization of advantage to all, or, at least, inoffensive to every one, and it is also supported by certain (Roman) Catholics who are too confident, and are ignorant of what it is in reality; for this society professes a sincere love of young folk, as if nothing was easier to it than the promotion of their corporal and spiritual interests;

but at the same time it shakes their faith, since, by its own confession, it proposes to purify it and to impart a more perfect knowledge of real life by placing itself above every church and outside every religious denomination."

"What good can be expected from those who, banishing from their hearts the last vestiges of their faith, go far from the cradle of Jesus Christ, where they enjoyed happiness and rest, to wander at the instigation of their passions and of their nature?"

#### New Zealand Impled

"Therefore, all of you who have received from Heaven the special mandate to govern the flock of the Master are implored by this congregation to employ all your zeal in preserving your young folk from the contagion of every society of this kind, whose good works, presented in the name of Christ, endanger the most precious gift that the grace of Christ has given them."

"Put the imprudent on their guard and strengthen the souls of those whose faith is vacillating; arm with the Christian spirit and courage the organizations of the young of both sexes existing in your dioceses, and establish others like them; to provide these societies with the means of counteracting the conduct of their adversaries, appeal to the generosity of the more well-to-do Roman Catholics."

"Also get parish priests and directors of organizations for the young to fulfill their mission bravely, and particularly by the diffusion of books and pamphlets, so as to raise up barriers against the encroaching waves of error, to expose the tricks and snares of the enemy, and to give efficacious aid to the defenders of the truth."

"It will be your duty, then, at the regional meetings of Bishops to treat this grave question with the attention it merits and, after deliberation, to come to the decisions that will appear practically suitable."

"In this connection the Sacred Congregation asks that in each region an official act of the hierarchy declare duly forbidden all the daily organs, periodicals, and other publications of these societies of which the pernicious character is manifest, and which are profusely distributed with a view to sowing in the souls of Roman Catholics the errors of rationalism and religious indifference."

"Here a note calls attention to Fide et Vita (Faith and Life), a monthly review of religious culture, the organ of the Italian Federation of Students for Religious Culture, San Remo; to Bilychni, a monthly review of religious studies, Rome, and Il Testimoni (The Testimony), a monthly review of the Baptist Churches, Rome.

"Metropolitans are charged with the duty of making known to the Holy See, within six months, the resolu-

tions and decisions occasioned by the situation in each diocese."

"Given at the Palace of the Holy Office, Rome, on the 5th November, 1920.

"R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL,

"Secretary."

#### LEADER OF ULSTER UNIONISTS ELECTED

Sir James Craig Has Been Chosen Leader of the Ulster Unionist Council — Will Lead Party in the New Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—It is announced that the Unionist Council of Ulster elected Sir James Craig, leader of the party, at a meeting here today. Sir James will therefore act as chief of the Unionists in the Parliament under the recently passed Irish Home Rule Act.

In becoming first Premier of Ulster, after Sir Edward Carson had declined the honor, Sir James Craig is pursuing his career as an Irish statesman in a way curiously true to type. For, from first to last, during the great struggle against Home Rule, in its more recent phases, Sir James has ever shown himself Sir Edward Carson's faithful lieutenant. Now that the "chief" withdraws, it is only fitting that the lieutenant should step into his place.

Sir James is peculiarly fitted for the task which lies before him. There can hardly be any phase of Ulster politics with which he is not acquainted, and he brings to his work the most valuable parliamentary experience. He has represented the East Division of County Down at Westminster since 1906 and has often, especially in the years preceding the war, been "in the thick of the fight."

Of Sir James Craig indeed it may justly be said that he has been "a fighter ever." When the South African war broke out in 1899 he volunteered for active service, and as an officer in the North of Ireland Yeomanry served with distinction, receiving the Queen's medal and three clasps and the King's medal and two clasps. On his return he plunged, almost at once, into politics and at the election of 1902 contested North Fermanagh.

He was unsuccessful, but four years later, was elected for the Eastern Division County Down, and has represented that constituency in Parliament ever since.

Sir James Craig came into special prominence, of course, during the anti-Home Rule campaigns in Ulster in the years 1912-13 and 1914. He was a prominent member of the Ulster Unionist Council, and took a leading part in the organization of the Ulster Volunteers, the signing of the Covenant, and all the other activities which came so suddenly to an end on the outbreak of the great war.

In the war itself Sir James played an honorable part, serving with the thirty-sixth Ulster Division in 1915-16. He was appointed Treasurer of His Majesty's Household in 1917 and, since then, has held the positions of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

Lord Dunsany Fined

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Lord Dunsany, the poet and playwright, pleaded guilty today at a court-martial to possessing arms and ammunition not under effective military control. He was fined £25 with the alternative of spending three months in prison. On payment of the fine he was released.

He was arrested recently after search of Dunsany Castle, in County Meath, disclosed several shot guns and other sporting arms. It had been found that game was being shot on his estate, and the military in consequence, raided his castle.

#### Fatal Shooting

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Dunsany Castle announced tonight that another ambuscade took place this afternoon near Ballinlough, County Cork, a short distance southwest of Queenstown town. Four constables were attacked. Two of them were fatally shot and one was seriously wounded. The other man escaped.

#### Policemen Ambushed

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Nine policemen were killed and two wounded today, when two lorries ran into an ambuscade between Drumkeen and New Pallas, County Limerick.

#### Official Reprisals

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—In an official reprisal yesterday, the post-office and a business house at Wilton were burned because of an ambush of January 28, in which Divisional Commander Holmes of the Royal Irish Constabulary received fatal injuries. Five constables also were wounded in this attack.

#### MISSOURI UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday)—Arguably advanced by the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers against the imposition of a duty on hides, as assailed by George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, in a letter to that association.

A bill providing for a duty on hides is now pending in Congress. "It would seem to me it is pretty nearly time for you people to be thinking about somebody excepting yourselves," Representative Young declares.

In its letter, the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers presented in full a resolution unanimously adopted by the association against the imposition of a duty on hides. The letter, signed by the president and secretary, was addressed to "Senators and Representatives in Congress from the central western states."

"Any tariff on raw materials required by the tanning industry of the United States would be unscientific and detrimental to the entire leather and shoe industry, as well as to the consumers of footwear," the

#### BRITISH PLANS FOR PALESTINE ISSUED

Draft of Mandate, to Be Submitted to Council of League, Published — Wide Measure of Self-Government for Localities

LONDON, England (Friday)—The

resolution adopted by the association asserted. The association, for this reason, appealed to Congress to defeat "this unwise measure."

In the interest of the shoe and leather industry of the Central Western states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, the senators and representatives of these states were urged by the association to cast their votes and influence against this "unnecessary and burdensome proposal."



"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?"

#### A World Diary

It was Horace Walpole, was it not, who once declared that the only difference he had ever been able to discover between history and fiction was that whilst the first told lies about real people, the second told the truth about unreal ones? It seems a hard saying at first, and makes one wonder whether Mrs. Markham and Dr. Oliver Goldsmith could possibly be included in the first accusation, to say nothing of the average daily paper. But after reading the compendious news of the last few days, with respect to the comings and goings of the mighty presidents and the Irish sailor, a gleam of what the great letter writer was driving at begins to become dimly perceptible. As thus:

#### The Flyby President

Can anybody possibly imagine anything more annoying than to be a rebel whom nobody will arrest? You go round the world, appearing and disappearing, just like the real article, give interviews, as it were, almost under police station windows, and nothing happens. Then an informer betrays you, and the police sergeant smiles, and intimates genially that no harm has been done as he long ago had the address registered, but that the government regards you as quite harmless. Neglect of this sort, after the limelight man has been engaged and no expense spared, is calculated to drive a conspirator into real crime out of sheer despair. And it is like this with the flyby president, wrapping up his movements in tissue paper secrecy, through the calculated transparency of which the brutal British officials cannot help seeing the noble fugitive escaping through a door politely held open.

#### The Great Irish Riddle

What is almost worse is that the President must be kicking himself all the time for having left the center of the stage to a comedian so well able to fill it as "the Irish sailor." At present the sailor has disappeared down one trap door, but that is only to lend interest to his next appearance when he is shot up through another. And do not let anyone forget the potentialities of the future for the man who has grasped the tiller in this way. An Irish poet, one T—M—, foresaw it long ago, and put it into verse,

"And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffy,  
Perchance held the helm of some mack—  
're hoy,  
Hold the helm of the state, and dispense  
in a jiffy  
More fishes than ever he caught as a boy."

Think of it. Prime Minister O'Callaghan, First Lord of the Admiralty O'Callaghan. There is no limit to the limit."

#### The Midshipman and the Lady

Yet there are some people who think that you never reach the limit until you make the acquaintance of the ordinary midshipman. There was that Simon Pure, for instance, who, out of the one who felt moved to answer Admiral Scott's question, "What is the use of a battleship?" The admiral had been demanding an answer to that question, in The Times, in London, for weeks. The Admiralty was silent, the active list more silent, the retired list vociferous but unilluminating. Then it was that the midshipman spoke: "A battleship is no use at all." It must not be imagined that he put it in such restrained language as that. Midshipmen are flamboyant, their vocabulary more rococo. You could not possibly have mistaken what that midshipman meant. Still the admiral went on, asking the question, quoting the midshipman, and expressing his despair of getting any further information. And then it was that the lady intervened. "A battleship of no use?" she queried. Why, yes, of course a battleship is of use. How could that little brute of a midshipman say anything so horrid. Why battleships have beautiful decks, built to be danced upon, and wonderful bands, enlisted to play to you while you dance. A battleship of no use? What nonsense! Thus is the Admiralty redeemed, the nation satisfied, and justice done.

#### The Appraiser and the Comma

One of the most difficult things in the world is to get justice done. Here is a literary appraiser, in a New York publication, worshipping at the feet of Mr. Max Beerbohm. Even Mr. Beerbohm's commas have a magic significance for him. "It is a pity," writes the god in the car, "that critics should show so little sympathy with writers, and curiosities, when we consider that most of them tried to be writers themselves, once." Now most people who have read that sentence, with its obvious crib from a much greater man than Mr. Beerbohm, have regarded it as just a trifling banal, and as altogether unworthy of his talent, and have considerably put it down to his youth. The whole, shall we call it epigram, is, indeed, a *réchauffé* of many *réchauffés*. But to the appraiser it is something inexpressibly precious and new. "That last venomous comma," he gloats, "is worth a page

of invective and is entirely characteristic." Perhaps it is of the genius who had the idea first.

#### The Ground Hog and the Calendar

This question of precedence has been agitating the world ever since the hatching of eggs raised the perplexing question which was first, the hen or the egg? Allied to it is the equally abstract one, Does the end of winter produce the ground hog, or the ground hog bring winter to a close? Somewhere near Monmouth, Kansas, the absorbing question was put to the test on Wednesday last, and the world is waiting for news of the result, as it once waited for that of Waterloo. Last fall one, John Willhelmer, installed five ground hogs on a bank by a creek. Then John cunningly built a tower from which he might watch the burrows unobserved. On Wednesday he ascended the tower, for all the world like Kaiser Wilhelm at the great battle for Paris. Did the second day of February dawn all unconscious of ground hogs, or did the ground hog usher in the second? The answer is not yet. But after all John need not have so greatly troubled. Enos Mills could have told him about it. All one Candlemas, Enos, when he was a boy, went through the burrows with a friend: they were not strayedists enough to build a tower. At last a broad head was thrust out of a hole. The friend got a pole, and rammed it into the hole. "Habet!" roared the friend. Enos waited, all expectation, thump down, at the other end. Suddenly the hole was alive. A rabbit rushed out, pursued by a ground hog? No! by a skunk. Enos turned to run, too. But, as they say in the House of Commons, the skunk had it. Enos was too late. He would have given anything for Herr Willhelmer's tower.

—T. U.

#### HUMMING BIRD TRAITS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
As an exhibitor of his traits and delightful peculiarities the ruby-throat has dealt well with me. Indeed, no other bird has quite so fully shown off the habits one usually derives into books to learn about that he.

The old buckeye horse-chestnut that stood in our grounds, surrounded by sugar maples, was for years one of the haunts of the just-returned hummers. The tree blossomed regularly at the time migration flights were on, and every morning for a week at least a dozen were breakfasting there en route. The long clusters of sweet flowers with which our big tree was covered attracted sometimes 30 birds at a time—mostly males, for they preen by about a week. Squeaking and buzzing—now and then with that bass-angry, spiteful buzz they produce at times—they pursued each other about the tree and its neighborhood or fed daintily from the airy plumes. It is an unforgettable memory: those iridescent backs and wings and jet black heads; those searing, blinding throat flashes; those shadowy, nimbus cast round them by their wings, beweaving the flowering old buckeye, itself a thing of unaided beauty.

A few weeks later, long after our tree was deserted, they began courtship. It is a captivating sight to see a humming bird perform his pendulum wooing. Back and forth near the ground he swings, as if wifed from above, through an arc of 10 or 12 feet. In front of him a rod or two, and quite unnoticed by you, the demure mate perches and preens and—hope—enjoys this spectacle. An excited chipping goes on while he hangs swaying there, seeming not to vary his arc a hair's breadth.

I have seen them gathering green lichens for shingling their nests from boulders and ancient board fences, and have seen them plucking ferns for the nest walls. I have also been eyewitness when a white tomcat was driven inadvertently from the field by an angry hummer, and can testify that crows and hawks are sometimes bold to move on by this fierce little protector of his family.

That this delicate garden haunting fairy is a denizen of the woods appears not to be understood generally. Where it is commonest seen is at flower-beds and porch vines. But he nearly always makes his home among the big trees of the forest, although often he tenants a quiet orchard. When you are somewhere near the border of a piece of woods and hear his hard-to-locate squeak, and it is about the middle of June, then you might look more closely at the lower horizontal limbs of the white oaks and maples that fringe the edge. If Mr. and Mrs. Rubstroth are at home, and they prefer not to be "at home" until they have begun in earnest to brood the pair of unbelievably tiny eggs laid several days before—they will resent your coming near. Through resentment they will show you the lichen-thatched nest they are so nervous about, making its site the center of darting, centrifugal flights in your vicinity.

Three years ago I found a nest (June 20) in a forest of white oak, and 11 inches back from it were the remnants of a last year's abode. Lichens grayed and bleached, foundation weather-worn and faded. One is forced to believe both the work of the same pair. Imagine that few cubic centimeters of avian life emigrating in September, immigrating in May, Canada to San Salvador and return, and coming straight to the old home over countless miles of journey.

A common belief seems to be that humming birds rarely alight—which is quite erroneous; they do not spend so very much time awing, taking frequent rests between flower probings, and looking after their plumage most fastidiously. A lonely pair of telephone wires above a thicket near my home used to be a regular hang-out for birds, and a diminutive hummer used to bask in the sun there half hours at a stretch.

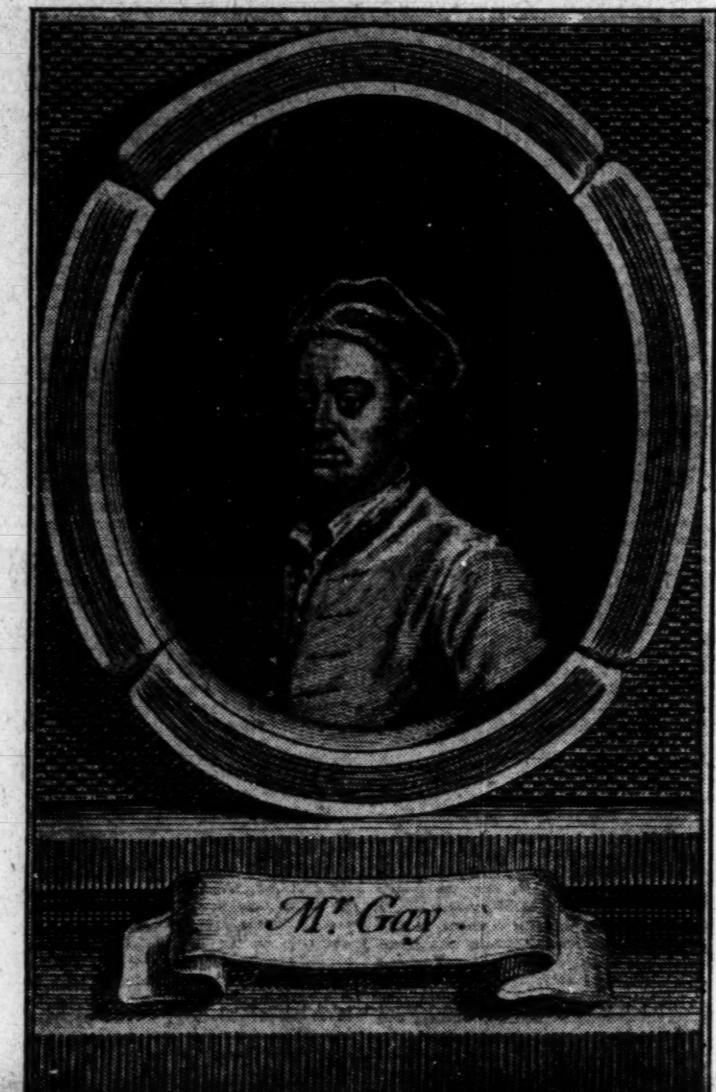
#### JOHN GAY, A MAN OF MANY FRIENDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

How came Gay, the London silk-mercer's apprentice, to be so loved by all who knew him, how came the greatest men and fairest women of his time to turn to him for sympathy, to speak of him with warmth, to write of him with kindness and gentle laughter, to follow his fortunes—ay, and try to make them—with such interest and true affection? The answer is, and must be, that he was lovable. Every one thought of him tenderly. Swift and Pope, the intellectual giants of their day, have only praise for the simple and unworldly man; the one bids him "come and make merry with me in much feasting"; the other, knowing himself to be out of favor at court, writes, "I wish I could do more than say I love you," and with this brief sentence Swift becomes a

#### A Fortune Lost

By great good luck, however, Gay had by means of his minor poems and his fine collected works acquired a sum of £1000 as early as 1720, the year of the ill-fated South Sea Bubble. Having no genius for economy—Swift in one letter beseeches him to learn to take care of a shilling—he had in



From an old print  
The author of "The Beggar's Opera"

man, and we know why Stella and Vanessa loved him.

One of the reasons for all this was that Gay was utterly free from self-seeking. He dedicated his "Rural Sports" to Pope out of pure admiration, though his acquaintance with the poet was then of the slightest; he dedicated his "Shepherd's Week" to Bolingbroke, and thereby in Swift's words, committed that Original Sin against the House of Hanover which stood in the way of subsequent preferment; he proclaimed in the advertisement to his quite admirable "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," that he "owed several hints of it to Dr. Swift." Never was man so single-minded, and never was single-mindedness better repaid. "Mr. Gay is, in all regards, as honest and sincere a man as ever I knew," writes Swift to Lady Betty Germaine; the worldly and ambitious Bolingbroke "has the honor to call him my friend." After such tributes during life, what wonder that his posthumous honors are yet more touching? "He is after another, the great men of his day do honor to his memory; none of his generation won such tributes of tenderness, and to read them is to love the writers and the subject."

Gay's life was not wholly uneventful. After his experiences as silk-mercer's apprentice, during which as a volume of Horace carefully annotated by him shows, he did not forget the classical learning imbibed at Barnstaple school under a rhyming headmaster with a taste for stage plays, he returned to Barnstaple having found the confinement of a shop intolerable; but he was soon back in London, first as secretary to Aaron Hill, dramatist and poetaster, then an man of letters; he wrote in Steele's *Guardian*, brought out a tragic-comical farce, "The Moonshines"; and then started on his better known poems, "Rural Sports," "The Fan," "The Shepherd's Week." Happily for him, however, he was not dependent on his pen, since late in 1712 he was appointed "secretary or domestic steward" to the Duchess of Monmouth, so nobly commemorated by Scott—though biographers of Gay seem to forget the fact—in the "Lay of the Little Minstrel."

In 1714, however, he resigned the post in order to take up that of secretary to Lord Clarendon, Queen Anne's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Hanover. Swift's influence can be seen in this appointment, but it was not of long duration since the accession of George I put an end to his hopes. Gay returned to England in a state of depression, and found it hard to act on the advice of Pope and Arbuthnot to write something to propitiate the House of Hanover, but "An Epistle to a Lady, occasion'd by the Arrival of Her Royal Highness," i.e., the Princess of Wales, seems to have brought the court to Drury Lane to witness his new play, "The What-d'ye Call-it," an amusing skit on the bominable tragedies of the day. It was not till the accession of the Prince of

Wales as George II in 1727, however, that any court preferment was offered him, and then only a gentleman-usher to Princess Louisa, aged two, which Gay indignantly declined. Nevertheless, it was certainly a hint from court which had led to the writing of the famous *Fables* and their dedication to Prince William. Of these famous and delightful works it might be said, *Emolit mores, nec sinet esse feros*; yet Colonel Newcome's beloved motto proved false in the case of "Butcher" Cumberland, and Gay's delightful verse and excellent morality had as little effect on the Prince for whom they were written as on the fortune of their writer.

#### GATHERING RECORDS IN WALES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Alfred Davies, Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, has inaugurated a system for studying and preserving the history of national life which might with advantage be adopted by every country in the world. Wales lies just sufficiently far from the more prominent world centers to have lived a life distinctly her own up to the modern times. She is therefore a rich treasure-house of folklore and national customs. Her history is stirring and picturesque, her land has remained from century to century in the possession of old families whose annals in many cases make a history in themselves, and her national spirit, finding little opportunity to assert itself in the active striving of more central nations, has expressed itself instead in an unceasing stream of song and music.

Sir Alfred Davies, knowing that much of this beautiful poetry and interesting story is handed on from one generation to another by memory only, no written record yet having been procured, conceived the idea of using the sharp intelligence of children to gather up this wealthy store of tradition and give it permanence. Developing the scheme, he raised subscriptions for a fund to supply 500 schools in Wales with a 6-inch ordnance map of their district. Armed with this, and certain printed sheets the teachers and pupils search the district systematically for details bearing on history, local custom, local and historical celebrities, songs, music, stories, rural industries, old arms and relics, dialects, interesting ruins, even the mode of marking sheep and cattle which often furnish unsuspected links with old traditions. By this means an invaluable historical record is being prepared, and in addition to the value of the work they are doing, the children are acquiring practice and instruction in the art of observation, the importance of which cannot be overrated.

Many of the old customs of Wales are calculated to provoke a smile. One of the best of the early kings, Hywel Dda or Howel the Good (907 to 950) gained a great reputation with his people for compiling a set of laws, taking two journeys to Rome to equip himself for this task. There are three books of these laws, the first being devoted to the establishment of the King's household, and all things pertaining to it, the royal state and privilege, and the second to the rights of women. A girl came of age at 12 years in King Hywel's time, after which age she could marry whom she pleased and dispose of her property without reference to any guardian. Lest, however, women should think too much of themselves, in the elaborate scale of fines, on which the justice of the times was chiefly based, even the Queen herself was rated as only being worth one-third of her husband. Everything in those days had its money-value, and if a Welshman of the times wished to insult or injure another, he knew exactly what he would have to pay for the action. If he wished to insult the King's bard, for instance, he would have to pay 6 cows and 120 pence by way of amend; but if he wished to go further than insult, he refused, and lost every farthing. But his good and noble friends, the Earl of Burlington and the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry—Prior's "Kitty, beautiful and young"—came to the rescue, though their patronage was sometimes capricious. He obtained a commissionership in the lottery which brought him in £150 a year, produced a tragedy, "The Captives," which had some success in 1724, and in January, 1728, brought out a play which had long been in hand, the famous "Beggar's Opera."

So much has been written of this since its revival that there is little need to linger over it here, save to note that Swift wrote to Gay to send him Polly's Mezzotint, and broke out in the same letter, "Lord, how the school-boys at Westminster, and university lads, adore you at this juncture!" a delightful human touch which seems to have escaped the modern critic. Its sequel, "Polly," was forbidden on the stage, and won a succès de scandale which put a large sum into its author's pocket and led to resignations at court and the martyr's popularity, so that, as Arbuthnot wrote to Swift, "the offensive John Gay is now become one of the obstructions to the peace of Europe . . . and the darling of the city," while "seven or eight duchesses (are) pushing forward who shall suffer martyrdom on his account first."

The King himself dispensed justice, and was privileged by law to sit with his back to the sun or to the rain, and if anyone caused trouble in court he was fined three cows. No matter how serious the crime or how urgent the need for justice, the criminal was always allowed to depart home to sow his fields or harvest his crops, returning to receive sentence after. Perhaps the happiest person about the court was the porter, whose privilege it was when a flock of pigs passed his gate to seize a sow by the bristles and hold her in the air. If he could perform this feat the sow was his, as was also every tailless young boar. A cat was valued at fourpence, and a palfrey at 12 pence.

An interesting link between America and Wales is found in the tradition which tells of the voyage of Madoc to Mexico in 1170. Madoc was the son of King Owen Gwynedd, but his

brother being of quarrelsome disposition, and he himself of mild and gentle nature, the young Prince preferred to leave his fatherland in search of a fresh world. He is supposed to have landed in Mexico and established a settlement there, after which he returned to Wales to tell of the wonderful new country he had discovered. The Zulu sense of rhythm is unique and is quite distinct from that of Europe. As in India and Arabia, where the systems are purely melodic, it depends on verbal quantity and not on metrical accent. It is found even in the very young native children and is as natural to them as it is to scoop their brown hands round the three-legged kaffir-pot containing their porridge.

I had been visiting one day at the back of the long ridge called the Berea which forms the background to the town of Durban. Returning by a bush path to the tram terminus, I halted halfway up the hill.

It was late afternoon, cloudy and a wisp of mist hung in the air from the valley which was leaving behind. Kar dogs yapped, and the colored folks were shouting to each other.

As I waited, listening to the sound of the 5 o'clock hooter from town, which could be heard on the still air, I became aware of a small brown Kaffir maiden standing near on a mound of red earth. In the distance was a corrugated iron shanty which was probably her home. She looked about 3 years old, and was dressed in a neat print frock. Her chubby face was turned away from me. She was quite oblivious of my presence and seemed to be watching for some one or something to emerge from the direction of the house. Her right hand was held in the air above the level of her head; all the fingers were together and pointing upward. The other was held at the waistline with the elbow bent.

In rather a dreamy fashion and with syncopated movements she pushed her right hand upward, jerked her left elbow, and slightly dipped her straight little body. As she bent a brown knee she ejaculated in a mysterious tone just one syllable—

"Aw—aw—aw!"

She made a charming picture—this tiny dusky maid with her round bare limbs and curly hair and her wonderful, instinctive grace.

I watched for a few moments, then my enjoyment was interrupted by an excited squeal from my maidie. Her manner changed. In a twinkling she turned and ran past me, followed shortly afterward by a small boy, who was evidently her brother. He gave chase and they both disappeared round a corner of the shanty, while I moved on through the leafy lane, wishing it were less difficult to describe the picture I carried away with me.

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because they make  
the meat go farther.  
Make yours luscious by  
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plenty of the sauce  
with the Frenchy  
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THE GOLDEN

## GERMAN EXPORTS TAX CONDEMNED

Allied Proposal Amounts to Tax on American People, Says Congressman, None of Which Would Go to Their Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strong disapproval of the 12 per cent tax imposed on German exports by the allied governments under the proposed reparations agreement was expressed yesterday by Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, and William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, two of the financial experts of the House of Representatives. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Green are both members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"If we are to resume in peace the leadership among the nations, which was recently ours in war, we should participate actively in the accomplishment of the Versailles Treaty," said Representative Rainey. "We entered the war without any expectation of financial gain, commercial gain, or territorial aggrandizement, but we did not enter the war for the purpose of permitting the nations with whom we were recently allied to levy taxes on our people. This is the effect of the 12 per cent tax. There is no way of avoiding it and there is no way of avoiding all these other commercial dangers which threaten us except by arousing the masses of people of the United States to the dangers, by taking our position at the head of the nations, by leading in a movement for disarmament of all people, and by restoring normal conditions." He concluded:

### Greatest Exporting Nation

"Unfortunately in this new era in the history of the world, the majority of the people of the United States seem to be wedded to the doctrine of protection. At the present time we have become the greatest of the world's exporting nations. We are equipped with a merchant marine hardly second to that of England, and yet we are apparently entering upon another era of high tariff barriers. Figures available this morning show that the balance of trade in our favor last year amounts again to nearly \$4,000,000,000.

"Leaders of the party now assumed to be in control of all branches of our government announce a further prohibition by tariff methods of importations, and they are in a position to accomplish what they have set out to accomplish."

"It is difficult to understand how nations which owe us this tremendous balance, if this trade balance is to continue, can pay us unless they pay us in goods, and this is not the only balance they must meet. We have become over night the greatest creditor nation in the world ever saw."

### New Barrier Proposed

"And there comes now the disquieting news that the allied nations, with whom we were so recently united in war, but with whom unfortunately we have severed our commercial relations, propose to erect another barrier to our trade with Germany—12 per cent export tax. They propose to take the money they collect in this way and put it into their own treasuries. This export tax, therefore, is to be added to the tariff wall the majority party in this country also proposes to raise against the importations from Germany. Our tariffs must operate equally as against all commercial nations. We cannot lower the wall 12 per cent in Germany's favor."

"The 12 per cent tax will be added to the selling price of the goods which reach the United States from Germany. American manufacturers can, of course, take advantage of it by still further raising their selling prices and American consumers will be compelled to pay it, but no part of it goes into the Treasury of the United States."

"By imposing this export tax the nations with whom we were so recently connected in war have imposed, for their own benefit, a tax upon the consumers in the United States. The situation is unprecedented in the history of our government."

### Impossible Situation

"Products from Germany, in their attempt to reach the United States, must first encounter and overcome the export tax placed by Germany on all of her exports, which amounts now to 150 per cent ad valorem. Goods from Germany, destined for the United States, must then overcome the export tariff wall of 12 per cent fixed by the allied nations. If any goods of German origin succeed in reaching the ports of the United States over an export tariff wall of this height, they will encounter at our ports the tariff wall we propose to raise against the merchandise of all the world. If the greed of our own tariff promoters is satisfied in the tariff hearing now in progress, be at least 100 per cent more than the tariffs imposed by the Payne-Aldrich bill, which imposed the highest rates in our history. In other words, goods reaching the United States from Germany must overcome export tariff walls, augmented by our own import tariff walls, amounting to, all told, over 325 per cent ad valorem."

"This presents an economic situation absolutely impossible of achievement, and this situation, if consummated, will produce in this country in the near future, a commercial and financial cataclysm without a parallel in the history of this nation."

**MILLS TO BE RUN NIGHTS**  
SALEM, Massachusetts—Notice have been posted in the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills, that beginning February 14 a night shift will be run five nights a week, from 6 p.m. to

5 a.m. and the pay will be 16 2/3 per cent more than the day rate. By law only men can be thus employed. This action will release looms in the daytime and give more work to more women weavers and spare help. Agent J. Foster Smith explained that this overtime work was to take care of surplus yarn produced by additional spinning machinery, which has just arrived and is being installed.

## PARK CONTROL BY CONGRESS IS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Measures introduced in Senate and House to Take Jurisdiction From Water-Power Commission—Mr. Payne's Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In order to throw every possible safeguard round the national parks and monuments of the United States, and particularly to protect them from possible depredations by interests seeking water-power privileges, the House special committee on water-power reported favorably yesterday a bill to withdraw from the Water-Power Commission all jurisdiction over the national parks and to place full control in the hands of Congress.

The bill reported to the House was submitted by John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

These bills were formulated at the instance of John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, who believes that the matter of preserving the natural beauty of the parks as the property of the entire nation is so important that the parks should be retained permanently in the control of Congress. Senator Jones, who takes a deep interest in the parks, does not believe that anything has developed so far to cause alarm with regard to the parks.

The text of the Esch bill runs:

"That hereafter no permit, license, lease, or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs; powerhouses, transmission lines, or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmission, or utilization of power, within the limits of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of Congress, and so much of the act of Congress as approved June 10, 1920, entitled 'An Act to Create a Federal Power Commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of waterpower; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal Section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act,' approved August 9, 1917, and for other purposes," as authorized licensing such uses of national parks and national monuments by the Federal Power Commission, is hereby repealed."

Another bill submitted by Mr. Esch was reported out by the waterpower committee yesterday. This measure is a result of representations made by the members of the Waterpower Commission asking for more adequate facilities to carry out its duties under the Waterpower Act. The bill authorizes the commission to engage a secretary at \$7500 a year and appropriates \$100,000 for the employment of an efficient personnel to handle the increasing business of the commission.

## MORE COAL FIGURES SHOW LARGE PROFITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More figures of large profits made by coal-mining companies in 1920 were placed yesterday before the Senate Manufactures Committee, considering the Calder Coal Regulation Bill.

The chairman, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, renewed his ruling under which identity of individual corporations was not disclosed, for the time being, but declared that the committee has not decided finally on the point. In his view, he said, "there should be no secrecy regarding the matter, for the public is entitled to know the names of operators and their profits."

Largest of the percentage profits estimated by David L. Wing, Federal Trade Commission statistician, who gave the figures, went to operating companies in the Pocahontas field, West Virginia, several exceeding 100 per cent.

M. W. Bowen testified that during 1920 the Shipping Board had been charged as high as \$19 a ton for bunker coal at North Atlantic ports.

**STUDY OF ITALIAN INCREASES**  
SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—A marked increase in the number of persons studying the Italian language in this country is attributed in part to the war and in part to the Dante anniversary celebrations this year, by Dr. Mary Vance Young, professor of Romance languages and literature at Mt. Holyoke College. Figures lately compiled in the New York high schools, she said, show 13,000 students of Italian as against 300 of German.

**HARVARD OBSERVER NAMED**  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The position of observer has been established at the Harvard College Observatory and Harlow Shapley, an astronomer connected with the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory at Pasadena, California, has been appointed to it. He took his doctor's degree from Princeton and is known among astronomers for his investigations of the structure of the sidereal universe.

## NEEDS OF ALASKAN INTERIOR OUTLINED

People Awaiting Development of Coal, Cheap Transportation and Power, Says Representative—Mining Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—"Roads are an important factor in the development of Alaska; we need more good roads, many of them," says Theodore Kettleson, of Livingood, the first of the out-of-town legislators to arrive in Juneau, having been elected a Representative to the fifth session of the territorial Legislature which will convene on March 4. Mr. Kettleson came from the interior over the Alaska Government Railroad to Seward, and from there by steamer to Juneau, a distance of 1400 miles, making the trip in 13 days. He says that the railroad will be completed within two years and it must have feeders. There are big mining possibilities in quartz and placer claims over the Alaska range, and in order to open these up the railroad must have branch lines, supplemented by roads and trails.

There is considerable activity in the Kantishna country, Mr. Kettleson says: Three or four outfits are operating; work is being done on gold claims and some silver claims have been discovered. It is claimed that in some places the ore in the silver claims runs \$12000 to the ton, picked ore.

### Track Laid on Ice

The railroad is narrow gauge from Fairbanks to Nenana, where the Tanana River has to be crossed; and as the bridge has not yet been built a temporary track has been laid over the ice for winter use. From Nenana on the road is wide gauge to Healy River. Through the Broad Pass, where the rails have not been laid for a distance of 90 miles, there is a good trail, over which one can travel by dog team, or by two or four-horse team, furnished by private enterprise. One boy who came out when Mr. Kettleson did made the trip on a bicycle. The snow on the trail was packed hard and smooth, making travel good. The railroad commission has the mail contract, but does not carry passengers over the trail. There are good road houses every 8 or 10 miles along the trail, and near each one of them are coal veins. The road houses use local coal for fuel.

According to Mr. Kettleson, what the people of the interior are waiting for is further development of coal, cheap transportation and power. Probably hydro-electric power will be developed for mining purposes; this will be a great help in hoisting and thawing on the creeks. Wood now costs from \$14 to \$25 a cord. So much of it has been cut away on the creeks that what is left has to be hauled so far that it makes it very expensive.

### Considerable Placer Mining

Mr. Kettleson, who is interested in mining, says that there is considerable placer mining still going on in the interior on the old creeks. Some pay streaks which were supposed to have been lost have been picked up again, with good results; for example, at Dome Creek, a pay streak which was supposed to have been lost for a distance of three miles, has been found, some of it being \$3 ground. These are about the biggest old-style underground drifting propositions there now.

Livingood, a placer camp with a winter population of 200 scattered over the claims, has taken out between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in gold since it became a camp. It has been a feeder for Fairbanks, 90 miles away, helping the latter city to tide over the days of depression. During the war labor was scarce and provisions were high, which retarded the development of the interior country. Today prices paid there are \$1 a pound for bacon and ham, 31 cents a pound for sugar; \$1 a pound for butter; \$45 a case for eggs, and other things in proportion. The cost of getting provisions into the country is very high: 8 cents a pound on the rails, with 12 cents on the winter trail added, making 20 cents a pound, from Seward to Fairbanks.

### Nenana Coal Fields at Full Blast

The Nenana coal fields, at Healy River, along the Alaska Government Railroad, have large bunkers and sidetracks, and are working full blast, having a capacity of more than 100 tons a day. This coal is used by the railroad and in Nenana and Fairbanks. It is bituminous, some of it being first-grade blacksmith coal. Getting the coal across the Tanana River, and changing from wide to narrow gauge in bringing it in from Healy River to Fairbanks, are difficulties which now have to be contended with.

Mr. Kettleson describes the Tanana Valley as a beautiful place, reminding one of the valley of the Mississippi, on a smaller scale. The flats stretch away for miles, between the mountain ranges. The climate is good. There is comparatively little rain. In winter the thermometer ordinarily ranges from zero to 10 degrees below, with about a month when the temperature is between 40 degrees and 50 degrees below zero. The summers are delightful. The days of endless sunshine give the crops time to grow and mature. The experimental station of the Department of Agriculture in that section is doing good work, proving that a variety of vegetables, fruits and grains can be raised there. In the towns nearly every family has a garden, which furnishes fresh vegetables and fruits in season for home consumption; the oat, hay and potato crops are especially fine. There are a number of hillside ranches, and it has been proved beyond question that hard wheat can be grown here. They

is a flouring mill at Fairbanks, and flour is actually being made from home-grown wheat. All last year the restaurants in Fairbanks served bread made from this flour.

### Improved Farm Implements

The farmers have improved farm implements—mowers, binders, also a threshing machine. The reason the farmers do not branch out more extensively, Mr. Kettleson says, is that there is a lack of a market for much produce in the interior, and the freight rate would be so high it would be impossible to try to compete with products outside the States.

Fairbanks, with a population of 1000, has substantial business houses, attractive and comfortable homes, a library, churches, schools, and motion picture theaters, telephones, electric lights and a water system, also 150 automobiles, and good roads for automobile. The towns of Tanana and Nenana are also prosperous communities.

Mr. Kettleson says that one reason why farming has not been taken up more extensively in the Tanana Valley is that the farm lands in the States are not overcrowded, but that with the completion of the railroad and the extension of roads, a large population can be maintained in the interior of Alaska, just as is the case in Norway, where conditions and climate are somewhat similar.

## MOVE TO PROMOTE TRUTH IN PRESS

Bill to Be Presented in the Legislature of Alaska Declaring the Publication of False Statements to Be a Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—A bill declaring the "publication of false statements in newspapers, magazines and journals a crime" is to be offered in the Legislature of Alaska. The promoter of the measure says:

"There seems to be urgent need for some legislation of this sort. The utter disregard for the truth by certain papers has been appalling. To be caught falsifying is no longer a disgrace in many journalistic circles. But by it all the country is suffering. It is impossible to run a democracy efficiently without an enlightened citizenry. The press is the only practical source from which the public can draw its information about men and measures. We have a 'pure food' law. Should we not also have a 'pure fact' law?

"Newspapers are in their nature public service institutions, as much so as are railroads or telegraph lines. Should they not be compelled to assume some responsibility as such? Right of action for libel, whether civil or criminal, will not answer the purpose. Such proceeding is designed only to protect individual reputation; it will not protect the public against spurious news, distorted reports or groundless assertions.

"The subject is primarily one for federal legislation rather than local; but Congress having failed to act there is no reason why a state or territory should not do so within its own jurisdiction."

The text of the proposed measure is as follows:

"A bill for an act declaring publication of false statements in newspapers, magazines and journals a crime.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

"Section 1. Any person who shall willfully endeavor to deceive or mislead the public by publishing or causing to be published in any newspaper, magazine or journal of general circulation any false statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$5000 or by imprisonment in the jail for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 2. The publication of any false statement shall be deemed to have been done wilfully and with the intent to deceive and mislead the public if the falsity of the statement could have been readily ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence by a reasonably cautious person desiring to publish nothing but the truth; provided, however, that this shall not apply to narratives of fiction clearly promulgated as such.

"Section 3. If after the unintentional or inadvertent publication of a false statement the publisher shall learn of its falsity and shall as soon as reasonably possible fail to publish a fair and full correction, the publication of the false statement shall be conclusively deemed to have been made wilfully and with the intent to deceive or mislead the public.

"Section 4. Any person who shall send to any newspaper, magazine or journal of general circulation, any statement by mail, telegraph or otherwise, designed for publication, shall be deemed to cause or attempt to cause the same to be published."

"Section 5. The word person as used in this act shall be interpreted to apply to corporations and copartnerships as well as to individuals."

The bill was introduced by Senator Penrose on August 9, 1917, and was referred to the Senate Manufactures Committee.

Amendments to Tariff Bill

Two important amendments to the tariff bill were adopted by the Senate yesterday. One amendment raised the tariff on wheat from 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel. Opponents of the bill estimated that the proposed tariff would mean an increase of 1 cent in the price that the consumer would have to pay for a loaf of bread. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 to 28. The other amendment adopted puts a 2-cent tariff on every pound of fresh or frozen meat.

Senate Finance Committee, delivered a vigorous attack on the bill yesterday. The North Carolina Senator declared that the benefit to the farmers would be remote, while the burden to the consumer because of the enactment of this tariff would be staggering."

"The cotton tax," said Senator Simmons, "means that the consumer will have to pay 7 cents more for every

## CONCERN FELT FOR MONEY MEASURES

Mr. Daugherty, Fresh From Talk With President-Elect, Confers With Legislators—Tariff Bill Still Consumes Their Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of concern over the jam into which the legislative situation has fallen in Congress and the possibility that the appropriation bills may go over and clog the wheels of the special session that was to be devoted to reconstruction measures, the Steering Committee of the Republican majority met yesterday to devise

bound of manufactured cotton goods. I cannot conceive of a more reckless and dangerous system of taxation than this. Never has a measure been rushed through with such reckless disregard of the consequences. All that was necessary to get tariff provisions into this bill was for some one to come here with a tale of a deplorable situation facing this or that industry. It will do infinite harm to the country. I tell you right now that this measure no more meets with the intelligence of that side of the chamber than that it meets the approval of this side. You are merely gambling on this bill not becoming a law."

## PAROCHIALISM IN EDUCATION DECRINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Urging the people to get away from the "parochial notion," with regard to education of children, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of the State of Massachusetts, at a meeting of the

## MEETING DEMANDS MEDICAL FREEDOM

Resolutions Call for Amendment to Massachusetts Law to Permit Attendance at Public Schools Without Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Resolutions were adopted unanimously at a mass meeting here on Thursday evening calling on the Massachusetts General Court to amend the general laws to provide that "

## LESS OPPOSITION TO MENNONITES

Leader of Colonists Going to Alabama and Mississippi Explains Their School System and Their Economic Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—One of the leaders of the Mennonites who are migrating from Canada to Mississippi and Alabama, in explaining their methods to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"Though we take no part in the schools of the country or state surrounding us, our schools are at all times open to inspection by school officials of towns, cities, counties, states of the federal government, with or without notice of their coming. The Bible is taught literally in our schools, according to the teachings of the founder of our religion, but no comparative analysis of this religion with others is allowed. If the Roman Catholics are allowed to maintain parochial schools for the spreading of propaganda for their religious beliefs, it seems impossible that a country in which worship is free should attempt to prevent the Mennonites from maintaining schools for the teaching of their own children in the ways of their fathers."

### Colonists Maintain Highways

"We now have surveyors at work laying out our lands, which will be allotted to the various members of the first colony of 12,000 members, the first 40 families of which—about 185 persons—will arrive at Yellow Pine, Alabama, on or before February 1. Roads will be laid out immediately to connect the first settlement on the 125,000 acres of land with state highways to markets. We maintain all highways and streets within the colony in the best condition, certain men working on the roads and others working the farms, and ask neither county, state nor federal aid in keeping them up. Within two years you will see some of the best roads in the south on the lands owned by the Mennonites. The Mennonites give freely of their advice and experience to the farmers and road-builders in their neighborhoods, and our young men frequently hire themselves out to work on surrounding farms, but we endeavor to do all our own work, not attempting more than we have sufficient men to accomplish."

"More than nine-tenths of the Mennonites who are coming to Mississippi and Alabama are Canadian-born. Most of our ancestry is Dutch, but there are among us a great many people of Russian descent; not a few who are of French parentage, and a number who sprang from the early settlers of Pennsylvania, who migrated to Canada when the American branch of the Mennonite church began to fall away from the teachings of its founder. We do object to and seek to correct the impression that we are 'foreign-born.' To the majority of us, English is our mother tongue, and I believe our use of English, on the average, is better and more fluent than that of any other immigrants the United States receives."

### Opposition Waning

Reports from Jackson, Mississippi, and Mobile, Alabama, indicate that the opposition to the coming of the Mennonites is waning rapidly, and that it never was widespread or popular among the mass of the people of either state. The Chamber of Commerce of Gulfport, Biloxi, Pascagoula, Meridian and other cities of Mississippi have supported Gov. Lee M. Russell in his guarantees of religious freedom and protection from persecution to the Mennonites, and many residents of Wayne and Greene counties, Mississippi, have written to the state government, urging it to allow the Mennonites to come in, and to aid them in getting work on their farm lands as soon as possible.

In Alabama, much the same condition seems to prevail, the people of Choctaw and Washington counties also urging the state government to assist the Mennonites in their migration. Both Alabama and Mississippi are badly in need of increased agricultural population, and the main opposition to the immigrants appears to have been from members of the American Legion, who are not, at present, actively engaged in doing anything in the matter.

## MEETING PROTESTS KU-KLUX KLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A mass meeting to protest against revival of the Ku-Klux Klan in the south and its extension elsewhere was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Brooklyn Urban League, which is urging cooperation of all people in this country in order that discrimination against Negroes may be stopped.

Ray Stannard Baker, Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University in Washington, District of Columbia, and Judge George W. Mott, magistrate of the Kings County Court, urged cooperation between the races, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman appealed for funds to carry on the organization's work.

## SOCIALISTS CONDEMN RECOUNT DELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The only way to prevent a recurrence of the irregularities of the 1919 election is to "pile up a mammoth vote which

cannot be stolen," Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School of Social Sciences, told voters of the twentieth aldermanic district at a meeting called to demand from the Board of Aldermen an official recount of the 1919 vote, by which Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidate, is alleged to have been counted out and the seat conferred upon Timothy Sullivan, his Democratic opponent.

The meeting adopted resolutions criticizing the board for "dilatory and dishonest conduct," and demanding that an official recount be begun at once.

## RESTORATION OF PLYMOUTH ROCK

Cyrus E. Dallin Says Sections of Great Boulder Can Be Bound Together to Last for Centuries

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Plymouth Rock can be permanently patched in such manner as to restore virtually its original shape and to preserve it for posterity in the opinion of Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington, sculptor. Commissioned by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to determine the best method of rejoining the rock which is now in three pieces, Mr. Dallin said today that he thought modern methods would bind the boulder together again so that it would stand for centuries. It is planned to restore it to its former place on the shore line and to the aspect presented when the Pilgrims made it the landing spot for their settlement.

The sculptor said he found the rock fully exposed probably for the first time since it rolled in on a glacial movement that made it the only boulder of any size on this coast for several miles. The under surface is rounded like other glacially worn rocks and having been covered probably by sand when the Pilgrims landed and by mud since, has a lighter appearance than the two exposed pieces into which the upper part has been broken.

Mr. Dallin estimated that originally the rock measured roughly eight feet by six. It has been broken and chipped from time to time, relic hunters have carried off pieces and some of the original contour has been lost, but he thought it could be restored to approximate closely the rock as it stood 300 years ago. "The Pilgrim Fathers never saw it as I have seen it just now, fully exposed," he said.

In connection with the plans to restore the shore line to its former appearance, the Society of Colonial Dames proposes to mount a new canopy over the restored rock in place of that which had stood for 50 years until it was demolished recently.

## PROBABLE EFFECT OF MILK EXPORT CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Those familiar with the milk situation here think that the act of the revived War Finance Corporation in assigning a sum of not more than \$10,000,000, for one year, to finance exportation of condensed milk to England and other European ports would have little effect upon the situation in this State, where practically all the manufacturers of milk products have been closed since October, due to a congestion of stocks on hand.

It is reported that as there are milk products stocks worth about \$100,000,000 in warehouses here, such a sum will not go far toward relieving the congestion and manufacturers will be obliged to liquidate their stocks at a loss.

At the office of the Borden Farms Products Company it was said that the loan would have no effect there, as the company was not receiving any part of it. An official said that the general overproduction of condensed milk in the United States was based on the fact that during the war Europe used large quantities. Since then Europe could not or did not take what she was expected to take, and many small companies, without an established standard, could not get rid of their stocks. The falling price of sugar had also aided in the congestion. The official added that he thought the loan would affect only those who wished to sell abroad on long-term credits, as it would help finance such sales.

An official of the milk products division of the Sheffield Farms Company thought that as far as the export of milk products was concerned, the loan was an "excellent thing and would help stabilize the milk market."

## PORT CONDITIONS AT HAVANA IMPROVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Port conditions at Havana are improving, says an official cable message received here yesterday. There are 68 vessels in the harbor, compared with 75 the preceding week. During the seven days ending on Wednesday, 11 foreign and 55 American vessels left for United States ports.

Cuban customs authorities report that 430,000 packages were dispatched during the week, compared with 455,000 the previous week. A total of 38 private warehouses are now bonded, with five additional applications for bonding.

For the month of January the customs house receipts were \$5,000,000, compared with \$5,000,000 for December.

Conditions at the government wharf are "good" and the situation at other wharves also is greatly improved.

## MORE OPEN POLICY ON OIL FORECAST

Mexican Consul in New Orleans Discusses Tasks of Special Session of Congress—Taxation Has Forced Land Into Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The work of the extra session of the Mexican National Congress called by President Alvaro Obregon, commencing on Monday, for consideration and revision of the laws governing the petroleum deposits of Mexico, their development, taxation and exportation, has been discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Arturo M. Elias, brother of Gen. Plutarco Elias-Cárdenas, Minister of the Interior, who has just arrived in New Orleans as Consul-General for this district, with headquarters here.

The oil question in Mexico has been the cause of a number of international parleys, and the strict laws, passed by the government of President Venustiano Carranza, as well as the federal and state taxes imposed, brought out numerous protests from the American, British, French and Dutch governments. To find an amicable settlement for these disputes and to provide for surveys of lands lying within what is considered the prospective oil zone of the republic, the extra session has been called.

The speaker described meetings in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles at which he heard addresses not only expounding Bolshevik doctrines but holding up the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as manifestos of oppression.

He appealed to the members of his audience, asking them if they realized that these sorts of speeches are "being made daily by 25,000 paid men and women." What, he demanded, is being done to counteract this influence?

"If there is anything good in Bolshevism or Communism we want it," Mr. Cartwright declared. "But we demand that Rose Pastor Stokes stand before an audience in Chicago and declare that we want everything in America just as it is now in Russia. The world has gone off on a tangent from the fundamental found in the 13 words, 'you cannot make the poor man rich by making the rich man poor.'

Mr. Cartwright illustrated his point by picturing the tall man going into the orchard able to reach up into the trees and pick the better fruit the shorter men could not reach. But, he said, the tall man cannot eat any more than the rest, and what he gathers more than he needs he will hand down. Yet some people urge that the tall man's arms be cut off so that he will have no advantage over the shorter men.

"It has been inaccurately charged," Mr. Cartwright told on, "that 1 per cent of the people control 99 per cent of the wealth. One per cent of the people do control 99 per cent of the ability to produce music, to paint, to carve, to create poetry and to give inventions to the world. If it were true that the same proportion existed in business it would be so because nature has bestowed the genius of management upon that 1 per cent. It was given them to serve the world, not themselves.

"We must not forget that as a man gets more wealth he puts it back into industry and gives more men work. We have for many years been laboring under the impression that reform means legislating business men out of business and workingmen out of a job. Regulation does not mean reform.

The trend of wealth will be toward those who use it best—those who get the most out of it in the interest of the world. And as these men endowed with the genius of management, accumulate, they turn it back into business and pay it out to Labor. As it is, Labor gets nearly all today, and there is only one way for Labor to get more and that is for Labor to produce more so that there will be more to get."

Senator Cartwright told a visitor he had with Thomas A. Edison, during which they discussed industrial problems. He said that the great inventor asked why it is not possible to teach the world that Capital and Labor are like the clock and the pendulum, necessary to each other?

"Why is it?" Mr. Edison said also, "that I work 16 hours a day but cannot ask my men to do it, and when I get another dollar I build a new factory and pay it out to Labor?"

"The joy of living comes from struggling and striving upward," Mr. Cartwright said. "What the radical calls greed is love of achievement. Do you realize that such doctrines as I have described are rampant in our colleges and in the very families of those against whom they are directed? What we must do is to lay the foundation of common sense and stability in our colleges. What we need is not 'isms and 'isms, but a better Americanism. We must continue to protect that flag which stands for right and liberty."

government, and equal opportunity for the investment of foreign capital is being offered. No special exclusive concessions are being granted, however, and all business will be competitive, with equal protection for all, but special advantages for none."

## EDUCATION CALLED INDUSTRIAL REMEDY

George W. Cartwright Declares World Must Recognize Law of Compensation in Regard to Problems of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because the world has forgotten the law of compensation there is unrest and strife between employer and worker today, declared George W. Cartwright, former United States Senator from California, in an address on the problems of industrial relationship at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The only remedy, he asserted, is education—the development and unfolding of the man below; and this is a remedy that must be applied throughout the nation by those who stand for American freedom and leadership.

The speaker described meetings in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles at which he heard addresses not only expounding Bolshevik doctrines but holding up the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence as manifestos of oppression.

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"It has been inaccurately charged," Mr. Cartwright told on, "that 1 per cent of the people control 99 per cent of the wealth. One per cent of the people do control 99 per cent of the ability to produce music, to paint, to carve, to create poetry and to give inventions to the world. If it were true that the same proportion existed in business it would be so because nature has bestowed the genius of management upon that 1 per cent. It was given them to serve the world, not themselves.

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"The joy of living comes from struggling and striving upward," Mr. Cartwright said. "What the radical calls greed is love of achievement. Do you realize that such doctrines as I have described are rampant in our colleges and in the very families of those against whom they are directed? What we must do is to lay the foundation of common sense and stability in our colleges. What we need is not 'isms and 'isms, but a better Americanism. We must continue to protect that flag which stands for right and liberty."

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE PUBLIC

Recent Assertions by I. W. W. and Socialists as to Changes in Policy Are Mere Camouflage, Says Frank Comerford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois— "Camouflage! And the rank and file of both organizations know that it is camouflage," declared Frank Comerford, lawyer, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor for his opinion about the recent announcement of the Industrial Workers of the World that they had eliminated from their propaganda any that might be construed as advocacy of the overthrow of the government by violence and had dropped the doctrine of sabotage, and the recent assertion by the Third Communist International.

Mr. Comerford was special prosecutor in the conviction of William Brophy, Lippard and 19 others of the Communist Labor Party of America in the Cook County Criminal Court last summer, who were recently denied a new trial by Judge Oscar Hebel. Mr. Comerford spent many months in prison studying the revolutionary movement at first hand in preparation for this trial.

All Classed as Communists

These three organizations, the Socialist Party, the I. W. W. and the United Communist Party of America, continued Mr. Comerford, are but three heads of the same monster. The first two keep above the ground by pretending to keep within the law, while preparing for the revolution some time in the future. The third must carry on its organization underground because it is impatient and wants to bring on the revolution immediately.

"If there is anything good in Bolshevism or Communism we want it," Mr. Cartwright declared. "But we demand that Rose Pastor Stokes stand before an audience in Chicago and declare that we want everything in America just as it is now in Russia. The world has gone off on a tangent from the fundamental found in the 13 words, 'you cannot make the poor man rich by making the rich man poor.'

"It has been inaccurately charged," Mr. Cartwright told on, "that 1 per cent of the people control 99 per cent of the wealth. One per cent of the people do control 99 per cent of the ability to produce music, to paint, to carve, to create poetry and to give inventions to the world. If it were true that the same proportion existed in business it would be so because nature has bestowed the genius of management upon that 1 per cent. It was given them to serve the world, not themselves.

"We must not forget that as a man gets more wealth he puts it back into industry and gives more men work. We have for many years been laboring under the impression that reform means legislating business men out of business and workingmen out of a job. Regulation does not mean reform.

The trend of wealth will be toward those who use it best—those who get the most out of it in the interest of the world. And as these men endowed with the genius of management, accumulate, they turn it back into business and pay it out to Labor. As it is, Labor gets nearly all today, and there is only one way for Labor to get more and that is for Labor to produce more so that there will be more to get."

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## CONTROL OF RENTS PROVED EFFECTIVE

Experiment Tried in Milwaukee, Under Wisconsin Law, Said to Operate for Benefit of Both Tenants and House Owners

## SPAIN TAKES ACTION TO ASSIST BANKERS

Government Sends Special Delegate to Barcelona to Do His Utmost to Aid in Restoring Financial Confidence There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The attitude of the National Bank of Spain, the Banco de Espana, intimately collaborating with the government in all its ideas and determinations as it does, has come in for some fierce criticism in connection with the suspension of payments by the Banco de Barcelona, the chief bank of Catalonia, and the grave danger to which finance and commerce of that region have been subjected as the result. There is a general appreciation of the assistance that the Banco de Espana has given since the crash occurred. It has done its utmost, and not without the most excellent results, to localize the trouble and to prevent any serious damage being done to the trade and finance of Barcelona, coming to the assistance of those whose situation was severely prejudiced by the suspension of payments.

It is stated that with the object of facilitating banking operations in Barcelona there have been sent to the branch of the Banco de Espana there by order of the Finance Minister, 55,000,000 pesetas in notes and other large sums of money in metal from the branches of Reus, Tortosa, Gerona and Saragossa. The total amount thus received at the Barcelona branch of the Banco de Espana is about 100,000,000 pesetas. The government has sent a special delegate, Mr. Caamaño, to Barcelona, and he is exercising his utmost effort in the direction of using the forces of the Banco de Espana for the suppression of the financial crisis in Catalonia which at one time appeared so threatening.

### Prophecies Not Fulfilled

One result is that something in the nature of good confidence is again established. It is considered that the worst of the crisis is over, and that there is nothing really to fear now. The Banco de Barcelona has not so far reopened its doors, and the airy prophecies that business would be conducted as usual in the opening days of the new year have not been realized.

So far from this being a bad sign, the wisest heads are glad of it, since it is urged that it would have been quite impossible to straighten the affairs of the bank in such a short period of time, and if the bank had really opened again when it was prophesied it would do, there must have been a sad lack of confidence on the part of the control and a corresponding cause for uneasiness. The closed doors speak for determination and thoroughness in the process of restoration. Those with money in the bank are no longer anxious upon the score of its safety, however much they may be inconvenienced, and the bank shares rose rapidly in one day.

In this restoration of confidence and the banishment of a peril which at one moment was enormous, the Banco de Espana has done good work. This is freely acknowledged by all the most responsible Catalonians and compliment are paid to the national institution and its managers, coupled with the Minister of Finance. But there are nevertheless certain reservations, and when expression is given to them, which is not infrequently, there are strong things said.

### Action Called Lethargic

The burden of these reservations is that at the outset of the difficulty the Banco de Espana was either lethargic or indifferent, that it offered too little assistance at the extremity of crisis, and that it came too late with its substantial offers—after the Banco de Barcelona had suspended its payments that is, or was about to do. Had the Banco de Espana done its fair duty, say these critics, the Banco de Barcelona, being quite solvent and most eminently worthy of the best support on every ground, need never have closed its doors at all. The Banco de Espana knew the situation perfectly well, for it had intervened a week or two previously when there were danger signals made upon the state of Catalonian finance by an embarrassment in which the Banco de Tarrasa found itself.

Most prominent expression is given to the critical feeling against the Banco de Espana by Mr. Cambó, the Regionalist leader and chief spokesman for Catalonia in Parliament. When anything has to be said in the name of Catalonia it is generally said either by Mr. Cambó or by Mr. Puig y Cadafalch, the president of the Mancomunitat. Mr. Cambó bursts out in a strong article in the leading Regionalist newspaper, "La Veu de Catalunya." He says that the day when the Banco de Barcelona suspended its payments would be marked as a red letter day in the history of Barcelona and the whole of Catalonia, and the formidable crisis which had arisen was the most unjustified, most irrational and most avoidable of all that had ever taken place in the world.

### Speedy Action Essential

"Never before," says Mr. Cambó, "have Barcelona and Catalonia accumulated such wealth as they possess today, and nothing has happened in recent weeks to weaken the solvency of our bank. Now, as before, all our banks without any exception have assets very much in excess of their liabilities, and their reserves constitute a guarantee far more than is necessary to dissipate the slightest fear that any of their creditors may have in respect to their interests. But the panic that was let loose plunged everything into danger. Those who

## BRITISH PRACTICAL HELP FOR FRANCE

Lord Derby Considers the "Adoption" of Towns and Villages a Link in the Chain of Amity Between the Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The "adoption" of towns and villages in the devastated districts of France by English towns is a movement which is likely to have far more reaching effects in the future than the mere extending of a helping hand to those people who lost their all during the war. The League of Help, which is organizing the movement, aims primarily at supplying their immediate needs to those people who have returned to their stricken "homes" only to find that they no longer exist. The object of the league is not reconstruction, which by the terms of the Peace Treaty must be carried out by Germany, but the relieving of the people by forwarding at once such necessities as clothing, boots, cooking utensils, furniture, seeds, agricultural implements and certain stock. The provision of such eminently useful articles is of the utmost importance to the inhabitants who have so courageously returned to their homes.

Individualism Must End

"Has the government been wanting in energy? Has there been undue resistance on the part of the Banco de Espana? It will be necessary to clear up this matter speedily to determine inexorably upon whom the responsibility lies. The government and the Banco de Espana have been kept informed day by day of the situation in Barcelona, and, being so informed, they should not have permitted to happen what has happened.

"A financial panic is a thing that can be avoided in the world today. An economic crisis cannot be avoided, but by effort on the part of the high authorities and the bank of emission a financial crisis, which is always determined by a panic, can be prevented, the panic being removed upon the moment that a guarantee reestablishing confidence is afforded. From the present crisis we must derive supreme, definite lessons. This crisis must signify the end of individualism in our banking organization.

"From this crisis there must emerge a great Catalonian banking system with all the prestige, with all the means, and with all such direct capacity as will give it strength against all contrariness and which will make it an immovable rock upon which will rest the whole of Catalonia's economy." And from this point Mr. Cambó insists further that effort should be made by every section of Catalonian finance and commerce, stimulated by the press, to establish such a Catalonian banking system as will enjoy the utmost prestige, the confidence of all, and which will diminish the damages and doubts occasioned by the present crisis.

A telegram has been received by one of the Catalonian organizations, the Fomento del Trabajo Nacional, from the Minister of Finance in Madrid, stating that in spite of the difficult situation of Barcelona the Banco de Espana would give ample assistance to all the banking, mercantile and industrial organizations of the city which merit such assistance and which are in difficulties as the result of the abnormal situation that has been produced. At the same time a telegram has been received from the Premier saying, "We understand the extreme character and the gravity of the difficulty and we keenly desire to find a solution to it. The Finance Minister and myself are occupied with this matter."

### WOMEN VOTERS TO TELL OF THEIR AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State League of Women Voters will launch a state-wide educational campaign in order to inform persons laboring under such misapprehensions as Gov. Nathan L. Miller appeared to be at the time of his Albany speech, as to the actual program of the league.

### The Price France Paid

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NEW YORK, New York.—The New York State League of Women Voters will launch a state-wide educational campaign in order to inform persons laboring under such misapprehensions as Gov. Nathan L. Miller appeared to be at the time of his Albany speech, as to the actual program of the league.

The league will urge a measure providing for equal representation of men and women in state, county and municipal political organizations. The bill will be like the New Jersey non-partisan measure, which is before Gov. Edward L. Edwards. Members say that sentiment has been aroused to such an extent by the attack on the league that women who have taken no interest in politics are joining with nonpartisan, Republican and Democratic women in taking a stand for equal representation.

The league says the attack has resulted in a substantial increase in membership and contributions. Reports from other states indicate that a large number of women who believe in using "conscience in politics" will attend the annual convention of the National League, to be held April 11 to 16 next in Cleveland, Ohio.

### GASOLINE AGAIN LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced yesterday an additional reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the price of gasoline in New Jersey, making the wholesale price 25 cents. The price in Louisiana was reduced 2 cents a gallon, making the wholesale price 25 cents. The present wholesale price in Chicago is 23 cents and in Dallas, 25 cents.

### INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A slight increase in the number of people wanted by employers over December is indicated in the report of the state public employment office for the month of January. The attendance of applicants for employment, taken one day each week, shows a record breaking average of 2647 the largest of any month in the records of the office.

## SALENT DEFECTS IN INDIA'S AGITATION

Visionary Plans of Mr. Ghandi and Inflammable Statements of Mr. Jinnah Are Impracticable and Only Arouse the Natives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—At Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, there opened on December 26, 1920, the Indian National Congress. This annual meeting is now more than 30 years old. In the last two decades of the nineteenth century, India was still as it had been since 1858. There was not even the simulacrum of representation in its mode of government. The National Congress was founded by a few Britons and Eurasians, men such as Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Adam, W. S. Caine, and Eardley Norton; together with a sprinkling of leading Indians.

It was designed to discuss problems connected with Indian Government, to formulate the wishes and aspirations of its members, to express these as resolutions, and to get its proceedings reported in as many papers as possible.

There, however, its functions ceased.

The congress had no influence over government or power over its officials. It was regarded by the British community with something of amused contempt. A member of the Madras Civil Service who attended one of its sessions was severely taken to task for doing so. In the third part of a century the resolutions passed at those early meetings have been far surpassed by the decisions of Parliament, and the new Government of India makes changes much more sweeping than the most visionary of the 1890 "Congress-Wallahs" ever dared to contemplate.

### Home Rule Discussed

Yet the congress of 1920, numbering 22,000, including several thousand women, is held and the same dissatisfaction with everything British is expressed. Buoyed up by Lord Sinha's dictum that the way to deal with agitation is not to repress it, but to allow it to spread till it exhausts itself, the members of the present congress discuss such subjects as immediate Home Rule for India. The president, V. J. Raghava Charriar of Madras questioned the authority of Parliament over India, and appealed to the royal prerogative to grant letters patent of Dominion Home Rule. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, who deplored the pathetic tranquillity of the Indian masses, should, said Mr. Charriar, ignore Parliament and achieve Indian independence off his own bat. He suggested a formal alliance of the Indian Nationalists with the British Labor Party.

At a subsequent meeting Muhammad Ali, one of the extremist leaders, declared that the British Empire in India is buried fathoms deep. The only chance for the British is to make common cause with the Indians. Mr. Ghandi proposed a resolution that the object of the congress is the attainment of Swaraj (Home Rule) by the people of India. This resolution he supported in a violent speech in which he prophesied that before this end was attained they might have to pass through a sea of blood. The pundit Malavija of Benares proposed an amendment that the term "Swaraj" be amplified by the insertion of the words "or full responsible government within the British Commonwealth."

### Something of Ingratitude

It is clear that the extremists have stamped the subjects committee of the congress so that the resolutions submitted do not in any way represent the opinions of the majority. There is something of ingratitude in the anti-British character of the resolutions, since only under British rule has such an assembly as the congress ever been possible. There are in India caste organizations, but they are confined to one religion, one language, one occupation. The congress has succeeded in assembling from all parts of India men and women representing every religion, every race, and every language.

Hold this year at Nagpur where Tamil, Telugu, and Marathi are the provincial vernaculars, it has had delegates from all the other provinces. Prominent among them were the representatives of the dominant caste, the Brahmin, who are skillfully pulling the strings to insure the continuance of their dominance in the New India which is to be free from British impartiality. Then there were Punjabis and Bombay Muhammadans; Kayasthas from Allahabad; semi-Mongols from the northeastern frontier; speakers of Pushtu and Gurumukhi from the border races of the northwest; Tamils from Madras and fiery Marathas from the Deccan.

### A Strange Keynote

Without the power of Great Britain the congress would have been impossible. British railways and British steamers enabled the delegates to gather together. British models furnished the scheme of the whole assembly. The English language alone enabled debate to be held. And yet the keynote of the deliberations and resolutions was hatred of Great Britain. The congress is no longer representative of the intelligentsia of India. It never was representative of the masses, and it has ceased to be deliberative. Freedom of speech is almost impossible. The Government of India must watch with great care the influence of this Nagpur meeting on the inflammable masses. Such men as Mr. Jinnah, a Bombay lawyer, tell their audience that independence can only be won by bloodshed. These men under and over rule would be severely dealt with. Government cannot afford to be passive. It must protect and encourage that vast average population which embraces both the ignorant peasant and the shrewd trader.

Those who are sincerely desirous to

promote the material and moral welfare of the country know that the visionary plans of Mr. Ghandi and the bloodthirsty declarations of Mr. Jinnah are alike impracticable and are only effective inasmuch as they inflame the passions of the crowd. Steady development of the material resources of the country and the raising of the standard of living will surely do more to promote content and intelligent cooperation in good government than any quack nostrum. But the government's policy must be clearly defined and obviously free from inconsistency or vacillation. Meanwhile the Indian National Congress has spoken and has thrown down the gauntlet.

### AMERICAN MASON

CORDIAL TO BRITISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To many brethren of the present day, the name of Randle Holme conveys no meaning and awakens no enthusiasm; even some Masonic encyclopedias omit all reference to him. He was, however, a great antiquary to whom the craft is much indebted. The third direct bearing of that name, he was, like his father and grandfather, a herald and deputy to the Garter King at Arms. In 1688 he published at Chester a folio volume entitled "The Academie of Armory," which contains several allusions to Freemasonry, of which order he was a member, as he testifies in one passage: "I cannot but Honor the Fellowship of the Masons because of its Antiquity; and the more, as being a Member of that Society called Free-Masons." Brethren, however, generally are tardy in according honor where honor is due.

It was not until 1919 that the revered name of Dr. Oliver was adopted as the name of a lodge and Randle Holme had to wait until 1907 before a lodge was founded in his honor. At first it was what is known as a masters' lodge, but, later, it was decided to open its portals to all brethren, and the first installation of a brother who had not previously passed the chair has just taken place, in the presence of a very large and distinguished company.

At the first annual meeting of the Victory Lodge, No. 34, Tasmanian constitution, which meets at Hobart, the grand master, the Hon. C. E. Davies, who had just returned from Canada, mentioned the kindly hospitality he had received from Masons, both in Canada and the United States, where, he said, he found Masonry very strong and popular, and tending to strengthen loyalty and good will toward the old country. He found the brethren in the United States cherished good feelings toward the British people. A pleasing compliment, he said, had been paid to him by the St. Andrew's Lodge, Chicago, when the members presented him with a handsome memorial jewel. He referred to his own lodge's first anniversary being on Armistice Day, pointing out its great import, and mentioned that the lodge was so named in celebration of the great day of victory for the British and the Allies.

The last communication of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland has been held and all the funds and property, with the exception of £100 of the general fund and £400 of the benevolent fund, have passed into the possession of the newly-constituted Grand Lodge of Queensland. All but three lodges have joined this new constitution, and these will remain under the Grand Lodge of England. The district grand lodge will be reformed with a diminished membership, consisting of three lodges instead of 101, and Alexander Corrie will remain as district grand master as well as grand master of the newly-constituted body. The next step to be taken will be the formation of a United Grand Lodge of Queensland, consisting of the lodges hitherto belonging to the English and Scottish jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Queensland, which body was formed under the Grand Lodge of England. The district grand lodge will be reformed with a diminished membership, consisting of three lodges instead of 101, and Alexander Corrie will remain as district grand master as well as grand master of the newly-constituted body. The next step to be taken will be the formation of a United Grand Lodge of Queensland, consisting of the lodges hitherto belonging to the English and Scottish jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Queensland, which body was formed under the Grand Lodge of England.

The procedure will be to observe in future regarding courts of appeal is considered to be clumsily complicated. At present, an appeal from the ordinary courts is made to the Court of Appeal, and from there, if necessary, to the House of Lords. The new act has set up an intervening Provincial Court of Appeal to precede the All-Ireland Court of Appeal, and still retains the House of Lords as a final tribunal.

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The Law of Change

When a fashion becomes popular it soon becomes unpopular.

Nothing is so unfashionable as the fashion that is just over.



Of tinsel embroidered duvetyn, "Majestic" satin lining, containing purse and mirror; some made with framed coin compartment in centre. In black, blue and henna shades; colored stone catch; soft handle.

\$8.75

### Cross Shawl Case



With all-wool white Shetland shawl, 1 1/4 yards square. Case made of colored French morocco, silk lined; 6 1/4 inches square. \$7.50

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Hand-sewn gloves are extremely comfortable and durable.

### Cross Folding Leather Case for Men



## USE OF HOSTAGES FOR ARMED FORCES

Colonel M. Moore Quotes British Manual of Military Law to Show It Is "Not Considered a 'Commendable Practice'"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—With reference to the recent order that Sinn Fein officers and leaders in military custody would be sent as hostages with all military transport moving armed forces, Col. Maurice Moore—who in early war days was in command of the Irish Volunteers (Redmond's) in conjunction with Lord Hemphill—writes that it is hardly possible that such an order could have emanated from an experienced officer, and quotes the following paragraph from the Manual of Military Law issued by the British War Office in 1914:

### Hostages on Railways

"Use has in recent times, been made of hostage, by placing prominent inhabitants on the engines of trains on the lines of communication in occupied territory, for the purpose of insuring the traffic from interruption by the native population. Such measures expose the lives of innocent inhabitants not only to the illegitimate acts of train-wrecking by private enemy individuals, but also the lawful operations of raiding parties of the armed forces of the belligerent, and cannot, therefore, be considered a commendable practice."

Lord Roberts in South Africa, on June 18, 1900, authorized the practice but canceled the order eight days later. Colonel Moore points out that the order does not indicate whether the "leaders and officers" have been convicted or only accused. "If they have not been convicted they come directly under the ban of the manual of military law; if convicted, they must have been placed in civil prisons and cannot be handed back without the authority of the prison's board. The manual itself," he says, "described this practice as 'not commendable,' but the blunt soldiers of any nation might describe it in harsher terms." He concludes by presuming that the order, if issued authoritatively, will be withdrawn.

A fine of £100 has been imposed upon Fermoy by the military authorities because a proclamation posted throughout the town had been torn down by some persons unknown. Subsequently Thomas O'Mahony, J. P., chairman of the Urban District Council, and J. J. Broderick, an urban councilor, were taken to the military barracks, Fermoy, and upon refusing to sanction the payment of the fine, were detained in custody.

### Irish Motor Tax

James MacMahon, Undersecretary for Ireland, recently received a deputation at Dublin Castle from the Irish Automobile Club and Motor Trade Association with reference to the application of the motor tax to Ireland. He received them courteously and agreed to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary. The reasons given why the tax should not apply to Ireland now are that the use of motor cars is restricted by government order; that the tax, imposed for road repairs, cannot be applied to this object in Ireland in the present state of the country, and therefore car owners in Ireland would derive no benefit from it; that tires giving a mileage of 4000-6000 give only 3000 in Ireland, owing to the rougher roads; that it will be disastrous to the motor trade in Ireland, car owners will cease to use them, and unemployment will follow; that the imposing of the motor tax presumes the free use of motor cars in accordance with the ordinary law; and as this has been made impossible the tax cannot be justly demanded.

There was a startling sequel to the recent refusal of the County Dublin rate collectors to collect the rates. These officials were all visited recently by armed civilians, in the name of the "Irish Republic," and were kept under arrest until all books and documents as well as checks for the rates payable to the Dublin County Council were handed over.

### Raiders Cash Check

In the case of Charles Sutton of Kiltinan, who had recently resigned, it was found by the raiders that he had lodged the poor rates in his own name in the bank as directed by the local government board. The raiders, however, compelled him to write a check for the sum lodged and having sent some of their number to the bank to cash it, Mr. Sutton was kept under guard until the evening, when a wire arrived obviously giving the sign that all was well, and the "Republican police" departed. It is believed that they had secured about £500.

A similar visit was made to Philip Reilly, Tallaght, at 8 a.m. and a check for £1108 which he had lodged in the Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame Street, was obtained from him. Reilly was held up until the afternoon, when word came to his captors that the check had been cashed. While the Volunteers were awaiting these messages, they played card games.

The Sligo Guardians, who recently repudiated the local government board, are now face to face with the inevitable crisis caused by their action. Following the withdrawal of the government grant, the refusal of their bank to grant them an over-draft of £3000 and the reluctance of the contractors to give more credit, starvation threatens the work-house inmates. The chairman, Councillor H. Depew, attributed the action of the bank to the influence of the local government board.

It was later proposed that in the interests of the poor, the contractors

and the community, the board should submit the accounts of the local government board auditor so as to get the £4000 to which they were entitled. Mr. Costello moved that they should first try all the banks, because they could only adhere to one government and that was Dail Eireann. A suggestion from Dail Eireann to get the leading men in the town to put up £50 each was commanded by the chairman. Alderman Lynch suggested that they should all go out to collect the rates since the rate collectors had failed. Another meeting is to be called immediately to settle the matter finally.

### Raid on Board of Guardians

The Castlereagh Board of Guardians monthly meeting was interrupted recently by a party of military and police who examined the books and correspondence and took away letters relating to Dail Eireann. The men present were then asked whether they recognized the local government board, and were searched.

A proclamation issued by the Vive-roy places all Munster and the two Leinster counties of Wexford and Kilkenny under martial law. Anyone found with arms or ammunition in these eight counties will incur the extreme penalty.

A bomb was thrown recently at a police party crossing Parnell Bridge, Cork. Six were wounded. Afterwards there was considerable rifle firing from members of the forces, who wounded three men and two women.

### CANADA'S POLICY IN IMMIGRATION

While Farmers Are Favored, Certain Monetary Obstacles Are Placed in Way of Some Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—"Canada's immigration policy may be roughly summed up in the expression 'quality rather than 'quantity,'" said F. C. Blair, secretary to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Whereas our laws have always favored the agriculturist and the domestic servant and placed certain monetary obstacles in the way of other classes of immigrants, the recent order-in-council has gone still further in this direction by barring an immigrant of the mechanic, artisan, or laborer classes, whether skilled or unskilled, from entering the country unless he possesses money to the amount of \$250 and a further sum equivalent to \$125 for every member of his family of the age of 18 years or upward and \$50 for each child of the age of 5 and under 18."

Mr. Blair explained that this order would remain in effect until March 31, 1921, and was instigated by the unusual industrial conditions following the war. "The door is still shut tight," he said, "on subjects of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, but ajar to Scandinavians, Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Swiss and, of course, Britons and Americans, and, far and wide, prospective farm laborers and domestics of these last-named countries.

### Adverse Flow During War

"During the war immigration from the British Isles practically ceased, while the outflow from Canada into the United States, prior to the latter coming into the conflict, exceeded the inflow by more than 100,000. Immigration officials say this was due to the unusual prosperity and high wages at that time, but during 1918 and 1919, with conditions becoming more equal, the number coming to Canada from the United States rose to over 112,000 and leaving Canada for the United States fell to a little over 90,000, few of these latter being agriculturists.

"In spite of unstable conditions and restrictive measures the flow Canada-ward has been heavy, and it is thought that by the end of the current fiscal year the influx will approximate 190,000. During the first half 95,000 entered the Dominion, of which roughly 52,000 were British, 30,000 American and 13,000 from other countries. Some 4000 have come from Great Britain under the British scheme of assisted passage for former service men, but many thousands more have had to be denied entrance on account of their not being in a position to comply with the immigration regulations."

### Farm Land Cheap

A responsible immigration official advised The Christian Science Monitor's representative that the adverse exchange rate was proving anything but disadvantageous to Canada, where colonization from the United States was concerned. Thousands of agriculturists were selling their land at from \$200 to \$600 per acre and taking up just as fertile land in Canada and containing the necessary buildings at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and at the same time obtaining enough exchange on their capital, when changing it into Canadian currency, to perhaps outfit them with stock and machinery, or even to meet the first payment on the new home.

Canada hopes to profit by her neighbor's experience and hard knocks in immigration matters and, through a policy of accuracy in advertising, careful selection and fair treatment of colonists after their arrival add to her population only those who promise to become reliable and contented citizens.

### EDUCATIONAL BILL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Opposition to the passage by Congress of the Smith-Towner bill, which would create a department of education in the United States, has been recorded by the executive board of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor. Its protest was communicated to the Rhode Island senators and representatives in Washington.

It was later proposed that in the interests of the poor, the contractors

## DISARMAMENT AS SEEN IN ENGLAND

Potent Influences Are at Work by Which People See Menace of Rivalry in Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The failure of the League of Nations Assembly to formulate any practical scheme for the reduction of the armaments seems to have stimulated rather than damped the public discussion of the problem, for the newspapers here are busily exploring every aspect of the subject. The reasons for this renewed interest are both numerous and varied. The immediate cause, no doubt, is the suggestion of the United States naval secretary to call an international conference on the subject, and the welcome reception given to the idea not only by British statesmen but the Japanese Ambassador in London, Baron Hayashi. The real causes, however, lie deeper than these outer events, important as they undoubtedly are.

Foremost amongst these may be placed the experience of five years of warfare by millions of men. Armaments no longer represent merely a symbol of national prosperity and power; they symbolize in the recollection of the average man the grim horror of warfare, both naval and military. He is asking why the world must be impoverished that these brutal methods of settling international disputes may continue.

### Some Causes Seen

He was led to think—in Great Britain and France, at least—that the cause of the colossal pre-war expenditure was the German military and naval power. Both have so far been destroyed that they will never again be a danger to his country, yet still the armaments bill mounts up. Because he has seen with his own eyes the appalling waste of war; because even now he is living, and likely for some time to live under the blight of war, the average citizen is able to judge far better than ever before what this helpless slide into the old military rivalry means.

There are other potent influences also at work. The reading public are beginning to take heed of the warnings of the economist and the scientist. In the club or on the street one can hear the latest books quoted. Such books as Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the Peace" and Wells' "Outline of History" have had a profound effect in enlightening public opinion on the present trend of events. Wells' dictum, "unless war is ended, it will certainly end human society," is frequently quoted, while in the economic sphere the world-wide vision of men like Keynes and Hoover have given many an entirely new outlook on the present economic situation.

### Level of Self Interest

Taken even at its lowest level—the level of self-interest—the problem has changed vastly in the thoughts of the average business man. National supremacy in trade was at one time considered to be completely dependent on national supremacy in armaments. Today, many are coming to see that the rivalry in armaments, so far from protecting our overseas trade, may drive both importer and exporter into bankruptcy. That the prosperity of the producer is bound up with the prosperity of the consumer is the more modern axiom of trade, and though it is far from being a general factor in shaping commercial conduct, the course of recent events has served to make it one of the factors underlying the present interest in the problem of disarmament.

A certain prominent statesman recently asserted that the problem of disarmament could never be settled till all nations had agreed on a minimum reduction. The unthinking are satisfied with this kind of half truth, but the thinking public know that without the will to more peaceful methods actively expressed by the few powerful nations, the world will never reach agreement on this question. They know full well, too, that this is not a subject on which any first class power can afford to remain neutral. So long as the big gun and the warship are to be the final arbiters in case of dispute, no great power can afford to be short of these weapons. A refusal to arbitrate is equivalent to a decision to pursue the old rivalry.

On the general question of disarmament, therefore, it may be said that, so far as the British people are concerned, the suggestion of Secretary Daniels for a conference is a seed that falls on good ground. The question as to how, and by whom the conference is to be called is of lesser importance, though more controversial. The general feeling seems to be that the League of Nations is the right body to call such a conference, affecting as it does the immediate future of the world, but the absence of the American representatives in the League makes this course difficult.

The fact that the United States of America, Japan, and Great Britain are agreeably disposed toward the idea, ought to make for harmony as to the method of calling the conference, and afterward pave the way to ultimate settlement—especially on the naval aspect of the problem. Meanwhile, the Vatican, reiterating the appeal made to the nations in 1917 for "the substitution of the principle of arbitration for that of physical force in the settlement of international disputes" and for the simultaneous reduction of armaments, has added its official "blessing" to the proposed conference.

### CORRUGATED PAPER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, has enjoined the Corrugated Paper Manufacturers Association Inc. from advancing and fixing prices of corrugated paper boxes used by manufacturers for packing and transporting merchandise.

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Size 22 x 22 ins., per doz. \$10.50 & 13.25

Size 24 x 24 ins., per doz. 12.75 & 14.50

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Size 2 x 2 yards, each \$6.00 & 7.50

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Size 2 x 3 yards, each 9.00 & 10.50

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Size 22 x 22 ins., per doz. \$8.75 & 9.75

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## A GREAT TZECH'S VIEWS ON SOVIETS

President Masaryk Says Bolshevik Fail to See That Progress of Europe Is Opposed to Violence and Aggressive War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Dr. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovakian Republic, is generally recognized as an authority on Russian affairs; therefore, the following statement recently made by him on the subject of Bolshevism is considered of special interest and importance:

"The Russian Bolsheviks," he states, "desire revolution at any price. The Western Socialists, especially the Social Democrats, are opposed to this because they do not recognize the necessity of an armed revolution. It is against the Socialists, to whatever nationality they may belong, that the leaders of Russian Communism are directing their attacks. Lenin calls them opportunists and social patriots, accusing them of having misinterpreted Marx by turning his revolutionary ideas into a system of bourgeois reform. Men who have devoted their whole lives to struggling against Tsarism and have passed long years in the prisons of Siberia he accuses of timidity and personal cowardice."

### Bolsheviks and Marx

"Marx and Engels believed, it is true, that a period of revolution and the fall of capitalism would take place in the near future. In their Communist manifesto they declared that Germany was on the eve of a bourgeois revolution which would be immediately followed by a revolution of the proletariat. As time went on, however, Marx and Engels receded further and further from their revolutionary ideas. In 1895, Engels advised the German working classes to give up the idea of an armed revolution, and to concentrate their efforts on the elections for the purpose of obtaining a majority in Parliament and thus rendering unnecessary the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"It is really curious to observe how the Bolsheviks have left the ideas of Marx and Engels, and how they dissemble them. Lenin looks upon revolution as the creative process which, even in Russia, hardly a capitalist country and not an educated one, will lead to the final goal—Communism. Revolution does not consist merely of protest, vengeance and terrorism. It must also be constructive and creative, replacing the old order by a new one. Revolution ought to be prepared by the education and training of the masses and their leaders. The Bolsheviks are in favor of revolution as it was carried on in bygone times, which were barbarous, absolutist, and accustomed to violence."

### Lenine Mistaken

"It is true that Lenin expects the fall of capitalism throughout the world, but there again he is mistaken. His conception of how humanity evolves is Utopian, while his philosophy of history is suspect. Bolsheviks are Russians, and Lenin is always saying that the Russians cannot work like the western nations. There he is right, and perhaps more than he suspects. The Russians have preserved their old aristocratic outlook which prevents them from appreciating work at its true value. The Bolsheviks represent this backward period of civilization in its whole violence and intensity. This accounts for the gulf between the program of Marx and Engels and the Bolshevik reality."

"From a European point of view, the Bolshevik revolution was not necessary. It is true that Kerensky's Government made mistakes, but these mistakes did not justify Lenin in making others. The fact is that the Bolsheviks did not, and do not, know how to work. They only know how to compel people to work. Thus, the Bolshevik régime has introduced the servitude of the bourgeoisie, a class which is arbitrarily defined, and this consequently involves the servitude of the workers. The Bolsheviks know how to fight, to kill and to die, but they are incapable of working in a persevering and continuous manner."

President Masaryk, who had already studied the problem of revolutions before the war, recalls how during the war itself he had to decide upon a movement of that kind. Being in Russia in the midst of the disastrous disturbances brought about by the Bolsheviks, he mentions the torments which preyed upon his conscience when he thought of the revolution which he was to start for the liberation of his own country. He continues:

### Rules of a Revolution

"An individual ought to regard the life of another as sacred. Every man should respect the personality and the existence of his neighbor. That is the basis of the existence of individuals and society, and it is by this humanitarianism that the rules of a revolution or a war are dictated. A revolution should only take place as a means of defense, and not in the interests of conquest. It should sacrifice the minimum number of existences. That is where the Russians, whose civilization is very primitive, are different from the western peoples. With my own eyes I have seen the Bolshevik revolutionaries perpetrate incredible acts. A savage brutality, which did not stop short at bestiality, had an unrestricted course. What affected me most, however, in these terrible doings was the obvious uselessness of so many sacrifices."

"In his polemics, Lenin accuses Kautsky and all the opponents of the Bolshevik revolution of being cowards.

According to him, fear is the real motive of their dislike for the Bolshevik revolution. I approve of Kautsky not through fear, but because I am aware of the situation in Russia and Europe, and because, after having given the matter long consideration, I can conscientiously say that the Bolsheviks are making a fatal mistake. They do not seem to understand that the progress of European nations is opposed to violence, and consequently to an aggressive war or revolution.

"European humanitarianism admits a war or a revolution only as a means of defense. Nor do the Bolsheviks understand that Russia, on account of its backward civilization and its lack of culture, is not ripe for Communism or even for Socialism, and that it will not acquire the necessary ripeness by a revolution. In Europe we are much riper for social transformation, but nevertheless we do not need an armed revolution and, above all, a terrorist revolution on the Russian model."

### MINORITY MAY RULE MANITOBA ASSEMBLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Nationwide interest is centered upon the opening and subsequent deliberations of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly which will convene on February 10. The Province, for the first time in the history of Canada, now offers the spectacle of being ruled by a minority government, which has only 21 members out of a total of 55. At the last session, the government had a majority of 42.

For the first time in Manitoba legislative history, four distinct groups will sit in the House at the forthcoming session. These are the Liberals, of which T. C. Norris, the Premier, is the head; the Independent Farmers, whose chief is W. W. Robson; Labor, headed by F. J. Dixon; and the Conservatives, the smallest party, headed by John T. Haig. Ever since the election in June, Mr. Norris has made futile efforts to obtain the support first of the Conservatives then of the Independents. With the latter he nearly succeeded, it was reported. At the last moment, however, Mr. Robson backed down from publicly announcing that his followers would support the Premier. The Labor members, immediately after their election, emphatically declared they would consider no proposals to align with any of the other parties, so the Premier, so far as is known, made no advances to them.

Just what will happen after the House convenes is a matter of spec-

### BECHLER RIVER BASIN

In Yellowstone National Park  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Efforts of water power interests of Montana and irrigation promoters of Idaho to commercialize the Yellowstone National Park have had the result of acquiring a very large number of the citizens of the United States with the scenic wonders of this public domain. For once at least, the cynical statement of politicians that the voters never write to their congressman to protest against the legislation of schemes to exploit public

property appears to have been dis-

believed. He had photographs to offer in proof of his description of the 8000 acre tract as being one of the most beautiful spots in the park, and needing only about 20 miles of dirt road through a tract at present unraveled by the tourist to open up a large new district which could accommodate 10,000 parties of campers, and offer upwards of 40 cascades as an objective for those in pursuit of scenic beauty.

William C. Gregg of Hackensack, New Jersey, described the Bechler River Basin as really a plateau, and some of his pictures showed the score of horses in the party finding ample pastureage at the night's camping places.

Mr. Gregg told his story to the public in the Saturday Evening Post of November 20, 1920, his article being

### LIQUOR MEN FIGHT NEW JERSEY BILL

Measure Before the Legislature Would Make It Possible to Prosecute Violators of Dry Law as Disorderly Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The provision in the prohibition enforcement bill now before the state Legislature which would make it possible to prose-

the Anti-Saloon League, says that the only possible constitutional ground for demanding indictment for bootleggers is proof that liquor selling is a "crime," or a "capital or infamous crime."

"Some prohibitionists might so classify the offense," he says, "but the illicit liquor dealer would be the first to resent the charge. This is not a question of sentiment, but of legislation and of legal precedent."

### Common Law the Basis

"The basis of New Jersey's juris-

prudence is the common law, specifi-

cally the law non scripta of England gathered chiefly from the reports of adjudicated cases and the works of commentators. The unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor is not a common law offense, and is, therefore, subject to statutory regulations.

"Before the adoption of the New Jersey Constitution in 1776, or the federal constitution, such an offense was not included in the tabulation of infamous crimes that required indictment and trial by jury, as provided for later in the federal and state constitutions.

"Except in a few municipalities the sale of liquor under police regulations has been as lawful when licensed in New Jersey as the sale of flour or of calico, until outlawed by the prohibition amendment, and liquor-makers and liquor-sellers have swag-gered and boasted of their traffic as a great industry. Today their cry to the Legislature is, 'we are not disorderly persons; we are criminals, and we stand on our constitutional rights to be treated as criminals.'

Attention is called by Mr. Wilson to a decision by a state Supreme Court Justice in *McGear vs. Woodruff*: "There are undoubtedly many criminal offenses, the prohibition and punishment of which cannot constitutionally be delegated by the Legislature to a municipality as offenses cognizable by it under the power of police, but I do not think the retailing of intoxicating drinks or keeping of tippling houses is included within the category. The defendant was not entitled to a trial by jury."

### Statutory Offense

Chief Justice Beasley, in State vs. Anderson, said, "that prosecution for the sale of ardent spirits without license by a city court without an indictment, found by a grand jury, is not illegal on constitutional grounds."

"The offense of selling liquor without a license is a purely statutory offense. Independently of prohibition by the Legislature, such a sale is neither immoral nor illegal, and the law-maker, therefore, can put it under control as may be thought best. Not only is it in its nature an indictable offense, it can be made punishable by a penalty without an indictment."

In State vs. Rogers, the State Court of Errors and Appeals sustained a verdict by a magistrate that imposed a jail sentence on an automobile driver for driving an automobile while intoxicated. Justice Trenchard said:

"No doubt the Legislature has power to provide punishment of an offense which is disorderly conduct merely, and not an offense indictable at common law, by summary proceedings without indictment or trial by jury, by a penalty without an indictment."

The drys say that other decisions of this character have been made, proving that those who framed the enforcement bill did not blunder in classifying the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors as a disorderly act; and the drys insist that no individual rights will be abridged by trying as disorderly persons those who violate the act.

"The drunkard may be so tried," says Mr. Wilson. "Why not the drunkard-maker?"

### FRESNO DESIRES ADVANCED SCHOOL

Movement Started to Have Located in That City a Branch of the University of California—Change in Law Is Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—A movement to secure for the city of Fresno a branch of the University of California was started recently when representatives met at the Chamber of Commerce and adopted a resolution urging senators and assemblymen from this district to use their influence to secure necessary legislation.

Speakers at the meeting were President Wylie M. Giffen of the California Associated Raisin Company, President C. L. McLane of the Fresno State Normal School and Jerome O. Cross, city superintendent of schools. All were unanimous in their desire to secure if possible the branch for Fresno and it was the opinion of those gathered that not only the agricultural school be sought but a branch which would teach the other subjects in the university curriculum.

President McLane stated that it was his opinion that at least 1000 students could be secured to start the course, while the equipment of the Fresno State Normal school would be suitable to care for their needs outside of the additions necessary in the teaching forces.

The text of the resolution as adopted follows:

"Whereas, the San Joaquin Valley has so developed as to rank third in the state in population, industry and wealth, and whereas, the center of this section is 200 miles distant from the nearest educational institution of college rank, and,

"Whereas, there exists, in and near Fresno State, property and interests in the way of Kearney farm and the State Normal School that might easily and reasonably be developed into an institution giving the young people of this valley ready access to a college training in general lines as well as in special Agricultural work and teacher training, therefore,

"It is resolved, 'That we, representing the various interests of this community, urge upon our representatives in the Senate and Assembly, and upon the management of the state university and the Fresno State Normal School to take such steps as will meet the great educational needs of this valley by establishing here a branch of the state university.'

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce to present this measure to the various bodies concerned, and to take all reasonable and advisable steps toward securing the legislation necessary to the establishment of a branch of the University of California at Fresno."

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### NEED OF RAILROAD WAGE CUT DOUBTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the transportation system in the United States is controlled by "the New York banking group around the House of Morgan," as claimed by Labor in the railroad hearings at Washington, is a conviction concurred in by the Committee of 48 in a discussion of the railroad situation.

In the light of the demand of the railroad executives for a wage reduction, notwithstanding the fact that they have just been granted an increase in freight rates, the committee thinks that not enough public notice has been given to the settlement of the stockholders' equity suit for \$150,000,000 against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. This suit was brought by stockholders who charged the directors of the road with waste and mismanagement. Rather than bring the suit to trial the defendants settled for \$2,500,000. The committee finds it remarkable that a court order was issued allowing the lawyers for the complainant one-third of this sum, that is \$83,333.33, for fees, disbursements and expenses.

When the Smith bill came before the national Senate questioning brought out the fact that the proponents who said that the land was worthless had never made a personal visit to the district which they proposed to exploit. Instead they offered rather vague reports as to the worthlessness of the large tract for any purpose other than that of a reserve of irrigation waters.

Some of the best opinion, however, holds that there will be no election at this session. Of the total of 55 members, 34 are newly elected with absolutely no parliamentary experience, and it is said that these will "go slow" for this session, at least, in order to gain an insight into the workings of the assembly. Moreover, at least half of the 19 members of the Independent-Farmer Party are former Liberals and it is known that they are still drawn toward Mr. Norris and his followers. In view of this, it is predicted that at the crucial moment, these Independents will vote with the government members, thus helping the Premier to maintain the reins of government until the summer at least.

**WALDEN POND BILL FAILS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Drivers in the motor vehicle service of the Boston post office are to be summarily dismissed if they transgress the traffic laws, according to an order published under the approval of the postmaster, which makes 12 miles an hour the limit of speed for these vehicles. Drivers are warned that no explanations will be accepted if they disobey the regulations.

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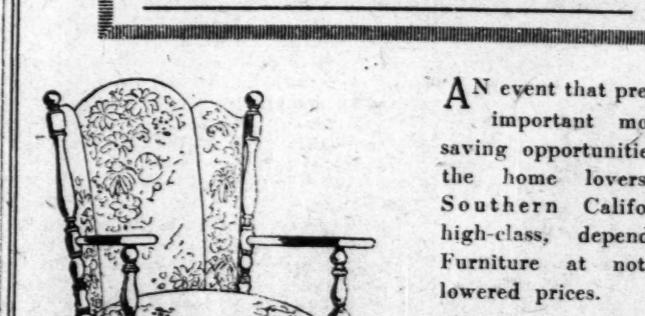
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CORNELL OPENS ITS MAT SEASON

Ithacans Select Wrestling Squad for Coming Dual and Intercollegiate Meets With a Few of the Leading College Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York — From a squad of more than 100 candidates, Walter O'Connell, coach of the Cornell varsity wrestling team, under whose direction and skillful teaching the mat sport has been placed on a firm foundation at Ithaca, and who also developed six championship wrestling teams, has selected a varsity squad of about 15 men from which the Cornell team for the dual and intercollegiate meets will be selected.

Cornell opened the season losing to the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia 19 to 10. This was the only match before the mid-year examinations.

With the opening of the second term, however, the team is preparing for an ambitious program which will include matches with the leading college teams of the country. The Ithacans are to meet Columbia University, Pennsylvania State College, the intercollegiate champion; Lehigh, and Brown, the match with the Providence team being the first of its kind. An innovation is a match with Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, to be held at Brooklyn on February 12, the team meeting Columbia in New York the night before.

When the squad began serious practice, it was found that four members of last year's team would not be available this year. They included C. E. Ackery '20, in the 125-pound class, who won a championship for the United States in the Olympic Games wrestling matches at Antwerp last summer; E. E. Conroy '20, a former 145-pound champion; L. F. Huntington '20, heavyweight, and E. L. Maier '21, who represented Cornell in the 135-pound class last year.

Men from last year's varsity team and squad available this year are C. D. Mackey '21, captain, who wrestled in the 115-pound class last season, but has taken on weight and is now Cornell's mainstay in the 125-pound class. To take Mackey's place in the 115-pound class the best man to date seems to be R. S. Ackery '23, a brother of last year's captain, who is proving a clever matman. R. B. Peet '23 is another likely feather-weight, while A. K. Farr '23 is putting up a good match against Mackey.

To fill the vacancy caused by Maier's graduation, A. T. H. Girdler '21 is the leader for the 125-pound class and it is altogether likely that he will hold the position. In the 145-pound class, Cornell will be represented by A. W. Snedeker, Penns., who has managed to overcome all of his opponents so far. He has been on the varsity squad for three years, coming close to major honors in his class last season. E. R. Shaw '21 stands next to Snedeker in this division.

In the 158-pound class the Ithacans will be represented by a man of considerable experience, F. McBride '22 a member of last year's varsity team who has shown a good deal of promise. A. L. Tuttle '21 is another likely candidate for the place, but McBride, by reason of his experience, seems to have the call. D. S. Beam '21; also of last year's varsity team, has been chosen for the 175-pound class, although E. V. Strick '22 is giving him a close race.

The probable selection for the heavyweight class is W. D. Wright Jr. '21, although C. W. Putnam '21 also meets with Coach O'Connell's favor. It is possible that the coach may try Wright in the 175-pound class and Beam in the heavyweight.

## COLLEGE CHAMPIONS BEAT THE NATIONAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The University of Pennsylvania basketball team, intercollegiate champions, defeated the New York University quintet on the Weightman Hall floor Wednesday, 24 points to 11.

The New Yorkers, who last year won the United States Amateur Athletic Union championship by brilliant all-around playing, who those followers claimed they had no peers among the collegiate teams, could not quite match the Pennsylvania five, which played a wonderful game. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA — NEW YORK Rosenst. If. ....rg. Baker; Hunting. Miller, rf. ....ig. Delaney Graves, c. ....c. Robertson; McNichol, ig. ....rg. Holman; Harter, Bates; Vogel, rg. ....ig. Gaeler. Score—University of Pennsylvania 24, New York University 11. Goals from floor—Graves 2, Hunting. 2, Rosenst. 2, Baker; Delaney 1, McNichol 1, for Pennsylvania; Robertson 5, New York. Referee—Mr. O'Shea. Umpire—Mr. Basile. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## IOWA STATE BEATS INDIANA VARSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—Winning six classes to their opponents' one and drawing the seventh, Iowa State College wrestlers won a decisive victory over the Indiana University team here recently. The final score was 37 to 12.

Although Iowa State took the lead in the first class and held it through the 3 1/2-hour struggle, several of the matches were close and only in one class, the heavyweight, was Ames

able to win a fall. Leigh Wallace '22, Iowa State's heavyweight, threw O. C. Held '22 with a body chancery in the second period of their battle, after he had won a decision in the first clash.

Indiana won their only class in the 125-pound class in which O. M. Ratcliff '22 was given a decision over A. L. Loucks '22. The first two sessions were draws but the Indiana man had a shade on Loucks in the final period. The summary:

115-Pound Class—Hale Dickerson, Iowa State, defeated A. F. Stanley, Indiana, two straight decisions.

125-Pound Class—O. M. Ratcliff, Indiana, defeated A. L. Loucks, Iowa State, one decision and two draws.

135-Pound Class—H. C. Bowen, Iowa State, defeated M. E. Wooten, Indiana, two straight decisions.

145-Pound Class—G. E. Schilling, Iowa State, defeated J. O. Swain, Indiana, one decision after five bouts.

155-Pound Class—A. D. Lucas, Indiana, one decision and two draws.

175-Pound Class—R. N. Barker, Iowa State, and J. I. Moore, Indiana, one decision and one draw after five rounds.

Heavyweight Class—Leigh Wallace defeated O. C. Held, Indiana, one fall and one decision.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## MARCEL DUPRÉ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Though of different race and musical tradition, the astonishing feats performed by Marcel Dupré, the eminent French organist, recall those related in history of the leaders of the North German School. He has a magnificent technique, distinctive gifts as a composer and great powers of memory and extemporization. His fame is already widespread.

On his recent visit to London he elicited the attention of all musical circles. The main object of his present visit was one of generosity. He came to give his services at the huge concert held at Albert Hall in aid of the Officers Association, and the building which holds 10,000, was crowded. Next day he performed another graceful and generous act: he gave a private recital to the pupils of the Royal College of Music and their friends in the concert hall of the college at South Kensington. The warmest enthusiasm prevailed on both occasions.

At the Albert Hall his audience included many of the most notable persons in English society, while at the College Dupré had an audience made up almost entirely of musicians, many of them members of his own particular craft. They were headed by the director of the college, Sir Hugh Allen, and by the veteran chief professor of the organ at the Royal College of Music, Sir Walter Parratt. M. V. O., organist of St. George's, Windsor Castle, a man who has himself remarkable gifts and who has trained a large number of the successful younger organists of the day. On both occasions the audience had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Dupré in those things for which he is most famous—his extemporizations, his interpretations of Bach, and his interpretations of French organ music.

He chose for his solo at the Albert Hall concert the great fantasy and fugue in G minor by Bach, the "Noel" with variations by d'Aquin, the variations from the fifth symphony by Widor, and a prelude and fugue in G minor of his own. On the whole these afforded more delight to the audience than the examples of plain-song hymns and the offices of the Roman Church as sung at Notre Dame de Paris, with versets interspersed for the organ. The Gregorian Association, under Capt. Francis Burgess, gave their services, and the performance was interesting and beautiful as an exemplification of ecclesiastical music, but gradually became tedious to listen to. There is a certain monotony in Gregorian music which is unavoidable from its very nature.

The most vivid memory (beside those of the crowds and the enthusiasm) was of the extemporizations in one of these Dr. Dupré developed a three-part canon on the pedal with independent parts above on the manuals. As a mere specimen of novel pedal technique it would have been astonishing, but was doubly so when judged as music.

Dupré's mastery of counterpoint was equally apparent when he played at the Royal College of Music next day. His extemporizations showed the same prodigious command of all the contrapuntal devices which constitute and adorn fugue and canon, but what impressed colleagues most was the splendor with which he interpreted the works of the masters of French organ music. His playing of Bach's prelude and fugue in B minor also raised the keenest interest and discussion. The style was different from that adopted in England: also the inspiration was unlike that used by English organists.

Marcel Dupré's career has been so remarkable and his success so rapid that the details read almost like the scenario of a novel; and a gracious novel at that. His paternal grandfather, Aimable Dupré, was organist of St. Maclou at Rouen for 37 years, and was a friend of the great organ-builder, Cavallé Coll. Another grandfather, Etienne Chauvière, was chorister at St. Patrice at Rouen, and Marcel Dupré's own parents are both musicians; his father, Albert Dupré, is a conductor of distinction and organist of St. Ouen at Rouen; his mother, Alice Dupré, is a fine pianist, cellist, and all-round musician. So did J. S. Bach, the great composer whose complete organ works Marcel Dupré knows by heart, have music behind and around him in his family. It is pleasant to think of the parallel.

From boyhood Marcel Dupré left his parents in no doubt as to his future vocation. He talked about organs, he invented games with them, he drew them in his exercise books, he even drew them on the walls of his father's house. (One can imagine the mingling of family delight and dismay; the situation recalls the anecdotes of little Mozart and old Leopold.) At seven Marcel began to study music under his father; at eight he played Bach's E minor prelude and fugue from memory to Guilmant, the famous organist; at 10 he played at one of the organ concerts in connection with the exhibition at Rouen and had a great ovation; at 12 he was appointed organist in the Church of St. Vivien. It was at this period he first met Louis Vierne, the chief organist of Notre Dame, Paris. Vierne narrates the pretty episode thus:

"On a Sunday in August out of idle curiosity we went to the church of St. Valéry-en-Caux. We expected to hear there a bad country organist, and were surprised to hear, to the contrary, a fugue of Bach played very correctly and in an excellent style, and later, improvisations decidedly musical and on classic lines amazed us still further. When the service was over, we went toward the exit from the organ loft and saw descending a little child, dressed in a pretty sailor's suit with short knickerbockers and a large collar. He had

a wide-awake and intelligent air, and we asked him the name of the organist who had been playing. 'It was I,' said he politely and without shyness. Then I told him my name and complimented him as he deserved."

Presently Marcel Dupré entered the Paris Conservatoire, and took the first prize for piano when he was 19; at 21 he was awarded the first prize for organ, at 23 the first prize for fugue, and on July 4, 1914, he gained the crowning honor, the Grand Prix de Rome for musical composition. Anyone who knows anything of the stringency of the conditions, and the masterful degree of musicianship demanded, can realize the height of this honor.

Although Dupré continued to work on modestly, then as now, he had already been in the full tide of professional success for a long time. In 1906 he was appointed assistant organist to Widor at St. Sulpice, and four years ago he became acting organist of Notre Dame de Paris. Few organ recitals have attracted more attention than that series of 10 Bach recitals which Dupré gave in 1920 at the Conservatoire de Paris, and at which he performed the entire set of Bach's organ works from memory—sonatas, preludes, fugues, fantasias, chorales, and all: more than 200 works, and most of them very intricate in design and workmanship. An amazing feat truly. The Parisians evidently thought so, for they flocked to hear him—members of the Institute of France, composers, professors, organists, choirmasters, and amateurs, far beyond the seating capacity of the hall. In Dupré they have got a musician of surpassing merit, and it is pleasant to read the eulogies pronounced on him by his fellow artists. The generous words of Vierne may well conclude this brief sketch: "Nous, ses amis, musiciens français, avons salué sa jeune gloire avec joie; nous suivrons sa marche ascendante et applaudirons à ses succès pour l'art et pour notre pays."

## WAGNER AT THE OPERA IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It may seem almost incredible that only now, two years after the armistice, has Wagner been put back into the repertory of the Opéra. Such, however, is the case, and for the first time for over six years have the works of the great master-musician of Germany been heard on the stage of the leading house in Paris. Immediately after the war began German music was banned and in spite of much controversy since 1918 it has been impossible to persuade the authorities that no subversive effects would follow the restoration of the tetralogy.

Private theaters and concert-halls were, of course, at liberty to play Wagnerian music at their own risks. Indeed, there has been for some time hardly a concert program which did not contain some selection from Wagner. Wholly evenings have been devoted to him and no unpleasant results were recorded. But the anti-Wagnerites have somehow managed to persuade the Minister of Beaux-Arts who controls the program of the national academy of music and dance, which is thus restored to Wagner, that any return to Wagner would have regrettable consequences.

The favorite phrase of those who opposed Wagner's return was that although it was true that art had no country the artists possessed a nationality. Whatever may be the meaning of this epigram it came to be accepted as a sufficient answer to the clamor of the French Wagnerites. At last, however, even the Minister of Beaux-Arts found his position untenable. His veto alone prevented the performance. The management of the Opéra, the singers, the musicians, everybody connected with the Opéra, publicly declared that they saw no objection to the restoration of the principal works of Wagner to the repertory.

So it comes about that at long last the "Valkyrie" in the French translation of Victor Wilder was again produced at the Opéra. This was a notable evening and there was present in the theater all the fashionable world of Paris as well as sincere lovers of Wagner.

The production was superb. After all there is no place in France, at any rate, where the staging is so splendid, where perfection of production is sought regardless of expense, with an eye only to artistic merit. Every effort was realized and all that could be done to emphasize the quality of the music and the impressiveness of the story was certainly done.

The chef d'orchestre was Camille Cévallard. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities on and interpreters of Wagner in France today. The best-liked of the Opéra singers were included in the cast. There was Mr. Franc in the rôle of Siegmund and Mme. Lubin in the rôle of Sieglinde. Brunhilde was represented by that extremely talented artist, Mme. Demougeot, while Mr. Delmas, who was in the first Paris production 27 years ago, was Wolan. It is satisfactory to observe that the reputation of the Opéra is in no way diminished by this performance. The resumption artistically speaking was a veritable triumph.

N. Lindsay Norden, conductor of the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, announces that the winner of the second prize contest of \$100 is Miss Frances McCollin of Philadelphia. The piece is entitled "Then Shall the Righteous Shine Forth" and is scored for eight part chorus, a cappella. Compositions were submitted from all over the United States and Canada. The judges were Richard Henry Warren of New York City, Prof. Walter R. Spalding, head of the department of music, Harvard University, and Mr. Norden.

## "OTELLO"

As Sung by the Chicago Opera Company in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Eastern News Office

"Otello," Libretto after Shakespeare by Boito, music by Verdi: presented at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, by the Chicago Opera Company, with Piero Cimini directing the music; evening of February 1, 1921. The cast:

Otello ..... Charles Marshall  
Desdemona ..... Rosa Raisa  
Iago ..... Tita Ruffo  
Emilia ..... Marie Claeßens  
Cassio ..... Lodovico Oliviero  
Rodrigo ..... José Mojica  
Lodovico ..... Teofilo Dentale  
Montano ..... Salustio Cival  
A herald ..... B. Landesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opera,"

said Tom Burke, the tenor, talking lately with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the only school where singing can be thoroughly learned. The song platform, while serving well enough as a source of ready applause and quick success, cannot be relied upon as can the opera stage, with its broad discipline in technique and expression, to develop the best that is in an artist."

"Speaking for myself, I could not remain contented performing year after year a few songs that chance in every sort of available auditorium from thoroughly equipped theaters to hastily converted armories and arenas, it necessarily conceives its task in rather grand terms. The Chicago Opera Company at present is distinctly an institution on wheels, having opened its season last fall with a tour of the middle western states, having later settled down for a few weeks in Chicago, taking another period of repose just now in this city, and soon traveling on and not intending to stop until it covers the principal localities of the southwestern states and certain of those on the Pacific Coast. It is quite a different thing, therefore, from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, which is quietly established for the entire winter in its own house, going no farther afield than to make trips to Philadelphia and Brooklyn, to hold a week's festival in Atlanta, Georgia, and to send out a little subsidiary troupe for a swing around the western circuit at a time when nothing engages attention at home."

"I began my Italian opera studies in 1918, and I have pursued them steadily ever since, though I have kept up my singing of songs and ballads all the time. I have done little specializing beyond confining myself somewhat closely inside the Italian repertoire. I have learned and sung light roles as well as heavy ones as no other people do. Why, then, should they not be accepted as our teachers? I grant that the French have a superior elegance and style in their singing; but tone is what we want first, and to Italy we must go for instruction in it."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Compiling the Hundred Worst Books

Some years have passed since Sir John Lubbock offered assistance to the bewildered reader by sifting the world's literature and selecting the Best Books. Since then many lists of the Best Books, in tens and multiples of tens, have been presented to the public. Enterprising publishers have put forth sets sold by subscription and warranted to be ornamentals to any library.

I am not in a position to know whether the Best Books when organized into a battalion are more resorted to than before. I suspect that, like a crack regiment, they are much admired by the commonality, and not subjected to very hard service.

But admirable as is the effort to mark the best, it is not a sufficient method of charting the vast sea of literature. The lighthouse is not placed in the middle of the channel, but on the dangerous reef. The mournful bell-buoy tells the mariner where not to go. For purposes of instruction in literature the reefs and shoals should be properly marked. It seems strange that those who are interested in the study of literary style have not given more attention to the work of compiling lists of the Hundred Worst Books.

Here is a fascinating field for difference of opinion; and the debate can be carried on without acrimony. There is something unseemly in the controversies over the comparative merits of Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw, especially when, for chronological reasons, Bernard Shaw must have the last word. It is different when two deservedly obscure writers contend amably for the lowest seat. No ill feeling can be provoked when each bows to the other and says, "After you."

The question, what constitutes bad writing, has been complicated by the fact that teachers of English have so largely confined their attention to good, or at least to mediocre, writers. When, therefore, they have had occasion to use horrible examples, they have generally been content to point out the occasional slips which they discover in the better sort of books; unless, indeed, they are hard-headed enough to use freshman examination papers as clinical material.

In this way they put undue emphasis on minor faults, while not doing justice to those which are fundamental. For reproof and instruction there is nothing better than the thorough analysis of a book which has no redeeming qualities to distract from its main fault. It must be one of unimaginativeness all compact. There should be a careful anatomy of its melancholy. What is the secret of total lack of charm? How is it that words can be made not only to conceal

thought, but also to stifle all natural curiosity concerning the thought that might be concealed? In what fields were the poppies grown from which this opiate was distilled?

It is only in the first-hand study of consistently bad writing that we outgrow the schoolboy point of view: that bad writing consists in breaking the rules, and good writing in obeying them. At first sight, the rules of

find a fine sea-coal fire, sir.)—Fetch barber to Concord. Stir about there, now, for Concord!

"The Concord bedchamber being always assigned to a passenger by the mail, and passengers by the mail being always heavily wrapped up from head to foot, the room had the odd interest for the establishment of the Royal George, that although but one kind of

man was seen to go into it, all kinds tractive things, beginning at the most elaborate and costly articles, and skillfully grading downwards, until prices they were within measurable distance of the visitor's purse.

My wife found that native home-spun linen and silks for embroidery were difficult to find in the Chandni Chowk, where there were plenty of European goods.—"India Impressions," Walter Crane.

Versailles are never seen to better advantage than in calm and solitude. The Italian avenues with their abrupt windings, their corners of sunshine, or shadow, their heavy scents, are attuned to the moods of passionate and restless hearts.

The perfume of the flowers flows out as day declines. The lawns are studded with beds of pinks. Clumps of crimson salvia blaze fiercely in

## Employment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
To realize what true employment is  
destroys forever the fear of unemployment. There can be no fear of inactivity when one perceives that man as the image of Mind, God, reflects Principle. It is only when reasoning is reduced to the level of matter that the arguments of progress in industry, changing occupation due to changing world demands and various other economic conditions, can claim to deprive workers of their employment. The understanding in Christian Science that man's real employment is in right knowing opens at once the way of liberation, for right knowing or the activity of the one infinite intelligence is unceasing in its operation and manifestation. Unemployment is unknown to omnipresent Mind, and therefore, likewise unknown to man, the suggestion of lack of ample employment.

Since all living is the practice of one's understanding of God, one can never succeed in any line of endeavor, whether in business, in the professions, in the trades, or in healing the sick, if one is persistently employed in wrong thinking. Christian Science teaches that God, good, is omnipotent, a premise to be proved by the demonstration of Principle.

## Roosevelt at the Canal

U. S. S. Louisiana,

At Sea, November 20, 1906.

Dear Ted:

This is the third day out from Panama. We have been steaming steadily in the teeth of the trade wind. It has blown pretty hard, and the ship has pitched a little.

Panama was a great sight. In the first place it was strange and beautiful with its mass of luxuriant tropic jungle, with the tropic rivers trailing here and there through it; and it was lovely to see the orchids and brilliant butterflies and the strange birds and snakes and lizards, and finally the strange old Spanish towns and the queer thatch and bamboo huts of the ordinary natives.

General employment is ordinarily supposed to be governed entirely by business conditions, by a nation's prosperity or adversity—by certain so-called economic laws. On page 73 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy states: "Belief fulfills the conditions of a belief, and these conditions destroy the belief." As long as mortals submit to the mesmerism of belief and accept certain economic conditions as law, just so long will employment to them depend upon business prosperity, and unemployment follow upon so-called financial depression. But the student of Christian Science, knowing that understanding frees him from the belief that conditions of belief control him, recognizes that man is governed only by the just law of God which provides righteous and productive work for each and every individual. What becomes then of the misleading assertion, "In suing for employment luck is everything?" The element of luck or chance has no place in the ordered and equitable design of God. Notwithstanding mortal sense testimony to the contrary, one needs only to know that man is always rightly placed, justly conditioned and forever provided with useful occupation.

Things We Have Known  
What strange narrowness of mind now is that, to think the things we have not known are better than the things which we have known.—Dr. Johnson.

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A drawing of Tivoli, by Claude Lorrain

rhetoric seem as adamantine as the moral law. The commandments against barbarisms and improprieties are uttered with a stern menace. Such a natural locution as a split infinitive evokes the thunders of the law. The young writer grows timid, seeing that he is liable to give offense where none was intended. By purifying his style of all its natural qualities, he seeks through self-abnegation to follow the counsels of perfection and attain to "clearness, elegance, and force."

At last he discovers, with a sense of injustice, that the penalties are visited only on those who, in good faith, are trying, though unsuccessfully, to obey the laws. All is forgiven one who transgresses willfully and deliberately.

"Do not care to be clear," cries the new favorite; "you will notice what pains I take to be obscure. As for elegance, I despise it."

"Come to my arms, child of genius!" cries the delighted critic. "Who cares for clearness, and elegance in one who is strong enough to succeed without them?"—Samuel McCord Crothers, "Among Friends."

## Thousands of Millions of Stars

The lights from the parlour and kitchen shone out through the blinds and the windows and bars; And high overhead and all moving about,

There were thousands of millions of stars.

There ne'er were such thousands of leaves on a tree.

Nor of people in church or the Park.

As the crowds of the stars that looked down upon me,

And that glittered and winked in the dark.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## The Chandni Chowk of Delhi

The Chandni Chowk (or silver street) is the main business street or bazaar of Delhi. It is very wide, and has a sort of long island down the middle planted with trees. This was said to have been originally an aqueduct. It runs east and west, and we saw a striking effect one evening—the glowing sunset behind the dark masses of the trees, the end of the vista lost in mysterious gloom: twinkling lights, here and there, about the white awnings of the stalls under the trees; white turbaned figures of natives, moving noiselessly up and down, ox-carts and pony-tongas, wandering sacred zebras, and all the mixed and varied character of an Indian bazaar form a wonderful and picturesque ensemble.

Individualistic commercial competition is well illustrated in the Chandni Chowk. The traveller is besieged by touts thrusting their cards into his hand, or throwing them into his carriage, or surrounding it with the most importunate solicitations to see their shops.

We visited an ivory carver's workshop in a street leading out of the Chowk. My impression was about this, as in regard to other native handicrafts, that it was now a craft distinct from an art. We saw the carvers at work, quite a number. It was a species of factory. There were

draughtsmen and designers, and miniature painters and inlayers, quite distinct from the carvers. The former draw the patterns on the ivory with a pencil. There were some young boys learning to draw from the craft; one was drawing a bird on a slate. The skill of the ivory carvers was very wonderful: they could carve a figure inside an open scroll-work and leave it distinct, and there were feats of this kind of which they seemed to be most proud; but these craftsmen seemed to work almost mechanically, no doubt entirely to order, and without any initiative of their own in the way of design. They sat cross-legged on the floor, and more in one room than our factory inspectors would probably approve. The works here were mostly produced for ready sale to the tourist. Elephants and paper-knives—Mr. Lorry the passenger, shaking himself out of it, in chains of straw, a tangle of shaggy wrapper, flapping hat, and muddy legs, was rather like a larger sort of dog.

"There will be a packet to Calais to-morrow, drawer."

"Yes, sir, if the weather holds and the wind sets tolerable fair. The tide will serve very nicely at about two in the afternoon, sir. Bed, sir?"

"I shall not go to bed till night; but I want a bedroom, and a barber."

"And then breakfast, sir? Yes, sir. That way, sir, if you please. Show Concord! Gentleman's valise and hot water to Concord. Pull off gentleman's boots in Concord. (You will

the slanting rays of the sun. Great red and yellow cannae and pink gladioli bend from the tops of their long stalks as if exhausted. Lichens eat into the statues which rise among the foliage, the only figures in this dream-landscape. The marble is scaling. The trunks of old trees are drying up . . . under the embrace of the stout ivy branches. A moss-grown fountain weeps for the days that are no more. But a gardener's cottage covered with roses and wistaria speaks of realities. It adjoins a wall overgrown with jasmine; the foliage is starred with white flowers, as after a snow-shower in April. On the first terraces in the most sunny corners oleanders, orange-trees, and palms strike a warmer note. And on every side blossoming tuberoses send out heavy waves of perfume on the September afternoon.

But the glory of the garden is the cypress-avenue, which climbs the hill, mounting from terrace to terrace. You enter it gravely. Mystery hovers round you. I know not what solemn influence is at work, checking all inclinations to jest and laugh. When you climb the red brick stair, your companion's arm presses yours more closely. You read the inscriptions on the trees: three hundred, four hundred, five hundred years, and your heart sinks. Three, four, five centuries and more have gone by before the immovable serenity of these venerable cypresses! And you gaze almost fearfully at these trees, dark as night, rigid, impenetrable to the light and even to the wind which bends them without loosening their leaves. Insensitive to the seasons, proud and unchanging, rising heavenward stiff and hostile, indifferent to all around them. And yet, from above the palace walls they saw Verona quivering in the joy of triumph, or writhing under the heel of the conqueror. Unheeding sentinels, they remember none of these things. They merely play their decorative part. Their only function is to live, lonely and sterile. We admire them, but we do not love them.—"Wanderings in Italy," Gabriel Faure.

Claude's practice was evidently to make first the careful outline—to draw the structure—and then to wash in his effect, all in monochrome. It is a good method of sketching, and should be more practised; for it is worthy of notice that one seldom finds sketches from nature in color among the old painter's studies. They are nearly always in point, or pen and wash, recording the facts and the main gradations; and color was doubtless, with them, largely a matter of observation and memory. Indeed, it is probable that they did not approach nature in the sense of reproducing its color, as we try to, but laid the greater stress on the gradations of light and shadow; and this would account for the brown foregrounds and strong darks which we see in old landscapes.—"Royal Academy Lectures on Painting," by George Clausen, R. A. R. W. S.

The Spring Prelude

O tardy April, is thy full choir here? The redbreast, picket of the swarming spring.

Whistles a sudden chirrup of alarm Before his level flight; and soft at eve His melody, on grass half robin high.

Falls like a vesper's thrubbings from alight.

The sparrow tempts the turf to faster growth

With her coy nesting, while her happy mate,

High in the promise-reddened maple-top,

O'er-bubbles with ecstasies of hoarded song.

The mellow tunings of the oriole's flute.

Rich as his coat, foretell his summer joy

And pitch the key of gladness for the year.

O tardy April, is thy full choir here?

Alas for me! thou hast forgot to bring

Out of the South one childish, bird-like voice.

Whose absence doth delay the year, and makes

My songs and thine but preludes till she come.

—Robert Underwood Johnson.

## The Garden's Glory

The characteristic feature of the gardens of Verona and Florence, Bellagio, Genoa, and Rome, is that they are placed on hill-sides and laid out in terraces. Our footsteps like our dreams rise ever higher. The parks of the Isle de France and Touraine, on the other hand, extend on vast surfaces, flat, or slightly undulating; their lines develop majestically and produce a harmony somewhat cold and severe, like the fine periods of Racine or Bossuet. . . . The vistas of

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Obedience to Principle

PEOPLE have heard so much of the new world which was to come into being with the end of the war, and yet have seen so little of it, that they are becoming rather cynical in their allusions to it. Notwithstanding this, if humanity does not take warning by the late war, and seriously set to work to put its house in order, it will be overwhelmed with some terrible disaster. It is perfectly true, as General Pershing said, not long ago, that "unless some such move is made we may ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point when it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong from a destructive war to darkness and to barbarism."

General Pershing is not pacifist. That is to say, he cannot be classed with those who preach peace at any cost. He is not even in sympathy with those who would agree to unpreparedness. But he is one of the men who saw war at its fiercest in the fiercest war which has ever been fought, and he knows that if there is to be another war it will be even more hideous than the one which has so recently been terminated. In the course of that war Germany destroyed the most prosperous departments of northern France. Today Germany herself is unable to pay for the rehabilitation of that district. A new war would unquestionably bring into use engines more terrible than have ever been seen, and the devastation wrought by these engines would fall not on armies only but on the densely populated towns and cities of the world. For these reasons the ending of war is not only a moral necessity, but a necessity of continued civilization.

If there is one thing which has been demonstrated more clearly than another by the great war, it is the fact of the interdependence of countries. Victors and vanquished in Europe are only in different stages of exhaustion, and no reparation which the defeated can make is able in any way to heal the hurt of the victors, much less the wounds of the vanquished. Every man today engaged in commerce, whether in a vast way or in a petty way, is learning that a country need not even be engulfed in a war in order to be reduced to desperate straits through the war. With the purchasing power of half Europe almost extinct, or at best hideously reduced, the very neutrals are finding that there is no limit to the evils of war. It is of little use winning a war, in order to discover that your markets have been destroyed and that your own workmen are out of work, because those whom you have defeated are no longer able to trade with you. Therefore, nations which today throw their influence on the side of war and armaments are not merely playing the devil's game, so far as war itself is concerned, but are seeking their own destruction in the destruction of their enemies.

Not is it in the matter of trade alone that the effect of war is felt. History has shown that every great war, for quite obvious reasons, has been followed by an aftermath of crime and violence. The aftermath of the great war in Europe has, however, manifested itself not merely in this usual wave of criminality, but in a great loss of popular liberty. The whole world is alarmed, with the result that countries whose citizens are on the brink of starvation are nevertheless keeping together great crowds of armed men, many of whom have found their way into the ranks as the easiest and surest method of obtaining food. Now everybody knows that the greatest sign any nation can give of advancing civilization is the absence of violence in an ordered manifestation of the supremacy of law and liberty. When, therefore, men find liberty thrust aside, and a readiness amongst those who dominate the forces of the moment, to use these for their own ends, it should set them deeply thinking to find a way out of conditions which, distasteful for a limited period, would become intolerable if prolonged.

It is for this reason that some association of nations, as an insurance against war, has become a positive necessity to the future existence of civilization. It is truly, as Lord Grey said not long ago, "like an ultimatum to Christian civilization that men should prevent war in future. If they cannot prevent war their civilization will perish." This is just as true of the richest and most powerful nation as of the weakest. Once the forces of moral disintegration begin to work, the great power will find itself fighting for its life equally with the weak nation. There is no question at all but that the moral force of Christianity in the uncivilized world has been noticeably sapped by the failure of the Christian nations to apply their precepts to themselves. Asia and Africa have looked on, with grim irony, while the countries which have flooded them in the past with missionaries have cast aside every one of their protestations in a murderous struggle for supremacy. As a consequence Christendom sees Africa and Asia on the eve of demanding release from the tutelage of a civilization which has failed to digest its own theories, and, if the passions of these continents should leap their barriers, humanity may any day witness a condition of things in which the well of Cawnpore is as much a bagatelle of slaughter as the lines of Torres Vedras are insignificant in comparison with the Hindenburg line.

It is no mere disgust for the evil-doing that is causing statesmen all round the world to warn mankind of its danger, with such terrible earnestness, whenever the opportunity is offered them. They see a world which has emerged from what was once called Armageddon without having apparently learned its lesson. They see politicians everywhere engaged in stirring up the passions of nations for their own paltry ends. They see nations consenting to the abrogation of liberty, provided it is paid for in an accentuation of license. Because of all these things they raise their voices as, centuries ago, Isaiah and Ezekiel raised theirs in admonition of their people. Only in the proportion in which the individual or the nation steers a course in conformity with Principle, will safety be found. A tremendous responsibility lies upon the leaders of public opinion in the press and on the platform. The greater

the more powerful the nation, the more terrible will its fall be if it fails to live up to the Christianity it professes. The law preached in Palestine nineteen centuries ago was the law of universal brotherhood, not of national selfishness. It is the temptation to appeal to national selfishness which faces the leaders of public opinion in every country, and yet if anything is certain it is that those who cast aside the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount for the selfishness of the political platform will not only be overwhelmed themselves, but will overwhelm those who are foolish enough to trust to them. Blind leaders of the blind, both will fall into the ditch.

### The Flurry Over Ford

IF THE mysterious flurry around Henry Ford continues much longer, one may almost expect the whole country to be, ere long, in a mood to stop work long enough to find out whether he really is, or is not, undertaking to negotiate a great loan. His business has always been a matter of much public interest. This is so not only because he has acquired world-wide fame for having supplied a small but efficient automobile at a popular price, but because while building up a mammoth business, he has kept it financially independent. To a degree unusual for a man of his financial status, he has kept himself outside the control of the great money-lending groups. Present interest in his affairs is becoming acute largely because the public cannot make up its mind as to the facts. Some days ago rumors were current in the press that he was seeking a loan, variously placed at \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, for business needs. There was extensive discussion of his reported plans for acquiring ownership of the sources of the iron, wood, and fuel required in his manufacturing plant. References were made to his purchase of a railroad that would transport these supplies to his factories, as if that purchase had become significant. Long Detroit dispatches, to a New York newspaper which is supposed to be intimately responsive to Wall Street sentiment, discussed his affairs at length. They even made it appear that a Detroit banker had said that a well-known member of the house of Morgan had specifically estimated the financial requirements of the Ford company. A great deal was said about the departure from the Ford organization of many important members of the personnel, as if this were conclusive evidence of inharmony and disruption there.

Curiously enough, Mr. Ford and those qualified to speak for him have remained untroubled. They have not pushed into print. They have denied that a great loan was in process of negotiation. But they have shown no sign of being on the point of sacrificing their financial independence. Moreover, the member of the Morgan firm has publicly stated that he has "never placed any figure on the monetary needs of the Ford company," and that he "never had any occasion to do so." One other interesting consideration is that the men who have been mentioned as leaving the Ford organization, in a fashion calculated to disrupt it, have had very little to say. Apparently they have been quite loyal to the organization, even when nominally on the outside. One of them has even been quoted as declaring his willingness to go back, if his services were needed, frankly acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Ford for making him a millionaire.

Weighing all these things, one might be justified in thinking that it is not Mr. Ford's needs as a manufacturer, so much as his activities as a publisher, that have caused the sudden discussion of his affairs in the press. In fact, the widely-heralded news of the filing of a \$5,000,000 damage suit in Chicago, which brings in his name, appears to have grown out of an article published in his weekly paper, *The Dearborn Independent*, under the caption "How Jews Capitalized Protest Against Jews." That particular article was only one out of many which have been appearing in the weekly, with a view to studying the international activities and connections of the Jewish people. That study has purported to be merely an effort to determine whether these activities can afford any substantiation for certain charges that have been much discussed in some parts of the world during the last year or two. Those charges are to the effect that dominant Jewish groups are, and have been for years, deliberately seeking to acquire controlling power over the Gentile world. Articles of such a nature could hardly be published without occasioning an explosion. They have had the immediate effect of raising the cry of "anti-Semitism" all over the country. Non-Jews have joined in a public protest, which men like President Wilson, former President Taft, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College and William Jennings Bryan have signed, apparently accepting unquestionably the notion that articles making a study of Jewish activities constitute an attack upon the Jewish people and therefore must be anti-Semitic.

But are they? There is a vital American interest in the proper answer to this question. So far as the Jewish people are Americans, they must feel as deep a concern as any other Americans in having the facts made known. The facts about power are tremendously important. It makes no difference whether it be the power that dominates finances, or the power that controls governments, or even the power that is now so obvious in the financial organization of great industrial combinations. What every American needs to know is, Who is exercising the power by which he feels himself restricted? There would seem to be nothing wrong in undertaking to get at the facts on this point. But an allegation as to the facts cannot be really countered, any more than it can be corrected, by raising a cry of racial intolerance. If an allegation is untrue, the surest way to correct it is not with protests, but with facts. Not even the most tolerant representative of either side of this question should be expected to tolerate anything that is wrong.

### The Belgian Cup

ONE of the great attractions in the trans-Atlantic yacht race for the cup offered by the King of the Belgians is the entire freedom of the contest from all restrictions and conditions. It is open to sailing yachts of all classes, rigs, and sizes. There is to be no handicap of time allowance or any other condition. The start is to be made at noon, on July 4 next, from off Sandy

Hook, near New York City, regardless of weather, and the first boat to reach Ostend wins the cup and the yachting championship of the seas. The race promises to be the great sporting event of 1921, not only because it will be a test of ocean-going fitness and yachtsmanship, but because it is likely to attract so many and so various contestants. For many yachtsmen will doubtless enter their boats just for the sake of the "voyage across," even though their prospect of winning is negligible. Nevertheless, the fact remains that such a race is really anybody's race. In the long run across the Atlantic, conditions are likely to be so various that almost every kind of boat is certain to have her day. The light weather boat, the heavy weather boat, and all the other kinds of boats which the yachtsman could mention will, surely, at some period in the voyage, "find their weather," and recover lost ground or forge ahead as the case may be.

At almost every turn the forthcoming contest presents a sharp contrast with the highly specialized trials of speed held off Sandy Hook last year in the races for the America's cup. Under the America's cup conditions, for instance, handicapping has been reduced to a fine art, quite beyond the comprehension of all save those initiated, and, no matter how correct the minute figuring and exhaustive measurements which preceded the races last summer may have been, millions of people all over the world who followed the contest would, it may be ventured, have preferred a "straight race." Winning on a time allowance is not the same thing as a straight race, no matter how the onlooker may reason with himself about it.

Then, again, for many years past, it has been a point of criticism of the contests for the America's cup that a yacht built strong enough to cross the Atlantic under her own sail would necessarily be at a disadvantage in the races for the cup against a boat which had never been under any necessity of sailing twenty miles from her own dock. In the great race, next July, all ground for this and similar complaint will be done away with.

There is, moreover, another aspect of the race which must not be overlooked. King Albert has declared that his chief reason for offering the cup was because he wanted to make a contribution toward international amity. The idea is a happy one. King Albert is not the kind of man to be deceived into believing that international yacht racing can substitute more serious measures in promoting international good will. But he recognizes, and quite justly, that there is such a thing as nations, as well as individuals, taking themselves too seriously, and that an event, such as he is planning, will go some way toward preventing this. "We see," declared Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul in New York, when discussing the matter the other day, "the necessity of heightening reciprocal interest among the nations as a world community, and the trans-Atlantic race will surely contribute vitally to this end."

### A Revival in Dancing

MICHEL FOKINE, former ballet master of the Imperial Opera of Petrograd, in setting up a school of the dance in New York, intends, according to comment he has made to news writers, to do precisely what the ballet masters of Italy did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when they migrated with their art to France, and what those of France, in turn, did in the nineteenth century, when they voyaged into Russia, and there instituted classes. He means to place Russian standards of the dance, as he has inherited and upheld them, in American keeping. He wishes to be one of the men who have moved the ballet from one country to another, and inaugurated for it a new type of national growth.

The establishment of the school, which Mr. Fokine brought about some time before he formally notified the press, was almost as simple a matter as was that of the log-student-professor university about which American anecdotal lore tells. A floor, a wall with a hand-rail running along it, a mirror, and a piano, together with a group of men, women, and children to study and a master to teach, constituted the whole problem.

Upon announcing that he had founded his enterprise, the ballet master explained himself to interviewers, remarking: "In the past dozen years the Russian Ballet has made the grand tour of the world, and in the course of its travels it has become quite dismembered and scattered. But, worse than that, its work has oftentimes been mere improvisation. For example, dance dramas which I myself invented for the Imperial Opera, like 'Scheherazade,' 'The Fire Bird,' 'Carnival,' 'The Sylphides,' 'The Specter of the Rose,' 'Petrouchka' and 'Le Coq d'Or,' were performed a few years ago in the United States in a fashion that might be compared to symphonies played by men of an orchestra without either notes or conductor. The dancers who interpreted my pieces in American cities did them merely from memory. But that episode belongs to the past. What I desire now is to set up the ballet in New York on authentic foundations, and let it gain richness from its new environment, as it did when taken 200 years ago from the theaters of Italy to those of France, and 100 years ago when conveyed from the theaters of France to those of Russia."

The tours of the Russian Ballet to which Mr. Fokine refers began in 1909 with a visit to Paris. That visit, however, while one of the early manifestations of an awakening in the dance and in pantomime, is hardly to be regarded as the earliest. The question as to the person with whom the renaissance started and as to the locality in which it began may never, indeed, be clearly determined. For ideas have a way of originating with a number of people and in a number of corners of the earth simultaneously, and nobody cares much about their source, especially if they pertain to art, until they become historic. When the proper time arrives for a review of the movement justice will doubtless be done to whatever individual and to whatever community gave the initial impetus. But one or two points can perhaps be urged with truth and fairness. No matter who may have been beforehand in private cogitation of the subject, the artist to set things going first in a large public way seems certainly to have been Miss Isadora Duncan. The reform which she introduced in her so-called Greek dancing marked, as nearly as anybody can tell at the present time,

the real dawn of the new day. So much, then, for the question of who did it. No less readily appears the answer to the question of where it was done. For it was in the United States that Miss Duncan undertook her primary experiments. In the countries of western Europe she later submitted her discoveries, or revivals as she has described them, of step and gesture to popular praise. In Russia, Mr. Fokine's country, she held her final battle with tradition and convention, and obtained not only the applause of audiences but also the approval of the dancers of the Imperial Ballet. She was paid, in fact, what some one has called the compliment of imitation, her methods being adopted by the Russian artists and incorporated into their own scheme of pantomime production.

Wherefore Mr. Fokine, in opening his school, may be said at the same time to have transplanted his own art in the height of its flowering to the United States, and to have restored Miss Duncan's art, which was once an American seedling, to its native soil.

### Editorial Notes

ONTARIO's Attorney-General evidently favors the abolition of appeals from Canadian law courts to the Privy Council in England. There were three things, he recently told the Toronto Board of Trade, that were expected as the result of a lawsuit, namely, justice, speedy determination of cases, and reasonably cheap administration of justice. "For Canada's purposes," he continued, "I deny that there are better judges or lawyers anywhere in the world than we have in our own country." On the face of the matter it does not appear what the Dominion would gain by abolishing appeals, as the cases referred to the Privy Council are not those in which speed or cheapness is likely to be a prime consideration, while it is almost certain that Quebec would not readily surrender any of its existing rights.

ONE might perhaps forget how greatly the kingdoms and republics of the earth have been changed and renamed, did there not come in the wake of such transformations a cloud of new postage stamp issues to set the philatelic fraternity agog with excitement. The collection of new stamps expected by London connoisseurs this year is remarkable both in quantity and in historic interest. Pathos, romance, and it must be added amusement, go with those stamps of Gabriel d'Annunzio's, bearing the superscription "Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro"—a reminder of poetic aspirations quenched. More somber, perhaps, is the atmosphere of the first definite postage stamps of the Armenian Republic, with the eagle, sword in beak, trampling on the viper. History is writ large over the first unified stamps for Jugoslavia, and the first permanent stamps for Palestine, and other stamp issues linked up with the great war, such as those of the French mandate territory of Syria and the Free State of Danzig. Finally will come the picturesque centenary issues commemorating Greece's freedom from the Turkish yoke, and Central America's liberation, while Japan and Hungary will celebrate the fiftieth year of the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp.

MUCH concern was expressed at a recent meeting of the Wirral Rural District Council, Cheshire, England, at the large increase of caravan dwellers in the neighborhood. The number, it was announced, had risen from 440 to 1100 during the last two years, and the situation was described by one councilman as scandalous. In fact, new by-laws are being framed to cope with the extraordinary situation. It is, of course, seriously at variance with the trend of modern mechanical ideas when people refuse to dwell in the conventional piles of bricks, honeycombed with cubiform rooms, neatly arranged in rows along the streets, and prefer to jump into covered-in wagons and wander off independent and unnumbered. But, after all, there is plenty of room, and it is quite possible to devise by-laws which will prevent the interests of the caravan-dweller from clashing with those of the brick-pile-dweller, and vice versa. Then neither will be doing anything more scandalous than cultivating different habits from the other.

How far the Japanese mentality has traveled since 1860 can be clearly detected in the recently-published diary of the first Japanese Minister in Washington, Murayaki-Awaji-mo-Kami. He is startled at such innovations as dancing, in which the dancer "moves around the room on his toes," and begins to wonder if he is not on another planet. He is surprised to find President Buchanan living in a house that is not his own, instead of residing in a "princely palace or stately castle." He enters Congress, only to be staggered by a member making a speech at the top of his voice. Some of the speakers "wildly brandish their arms as if they had lost their tempers." He does not dare to ask what is going on, as he fears it "would not be the correct thing to inquire into the state of affairs of another nation!"

TEACHERS' locals, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, may or may not be commendable or beneficial, but the rise of teachers' councils in one city after another in the United States is significant of the certain return of the teaching profession to a high level of popular esteem. Some councils are voluntary organizations, while some are officially provided for. The point is that the official opinion of teachers, as teachers, is beginning to receive its proper recognition. The people of a city or town as a whole have been represented through their school boards; the parents, through their parents and parent-teacher associations; and now the teachers are represented through their councils. As for the pupils, well, perhaps they are like the good-natured little boy on the doorstep, who was "ebrybudy's lill boy."

BEHIND the battleship question is an idea, and a pernicious one at that. The idea is plainly that there is to be a "next war." So long as men refuse to dismiss that idea from their minds, so long will they believe that battleships are essential. Now it is crystal clear that if we can do away with this belief that is obsessing the big powers, the giant battleship need will at once cease to be felt. The machinery to bring about that realization is happily in existence. If it fails, then it can only be because men lacked faith in its efficacy.